NAACP-1940

ST. LOUIS NAACP O.K.'s PICKENS FOR SPINGARN MEDAL

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 26—At its December meeting, the St. Louis branch of the N. A. A. C. P., in one of its most interesting and informative gatherings in years, unanimously voted to recommend Dean William E. Pickens as the 1941 recipient of the Spingarn Medal because of his outstanding accomplishments, courageous leadership, and his many years of faithful service to the cause of the racia group.

Sidney Williams, member of the Urban League staff, led the discussion on "Jobs in Defense Industries' and was highly applauded for his fine presentation. The branch voted to cooperate with other state branches and have a committee meet with State Superintendent of Schools King to press measures that will enable the colored schools to become recognized for training in defense employment.

The question of converting Vashon High school into a technical school was discussed at length and the plan to carry articles on both sides of the question in local publications was voted to be continued several more weeks in order that the members of the association, in a straw poll, the results of which will be submitted to officials, may be able to weigh all of the factors in the case.

So far, while there is much merit on both sides, it is believed that the greater part of the arguments are in favor of a greater coupling of vocational training with a liberal educational program.

N. Y. MAYOR AND J. L. LEWIS TO AIR OPINIONS

Popular Municipal And Labor Executives To Attend Sessions

NEW YORK—Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia of New York will be one of the principal speakers at the thirty-first annual conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People at Philadelphia on June 23, it was announced here this week.

Mayor LaGuardia, who is tremendously popular with members of the race all over the country because of his outstanding appointments of Negroes to high office, will speak at the closing meeting Sunday, June 23, in the Metropolitan Opera house.

Among Mr. LaGuardia's appointments have been Hubert T. Delany, commissioner of taxes; Judge Jane M. Bolin and Special Sessions Judge Myles A. Paige.

Mayor LaGuardia has expressed the opinion many times that his appointments have proved that Negroes can be efficient public servants, as efficient as members of any other group.

The speech of the fiery New York mayor will come as a climax to a conference which promises several outbursts of fireworks.

The meeting will be opened Tuesday night, June 18 with a speech by John L. Lewis, chairman of the CIO, who is expected to invite Negroes, through the N.A.A.C.P. to participate in a third party movement.

No comment has been made upon a third party by officials of the N. A.A.C.P., but it is well known that the association has never taken a partisan stand in politics.

Following the Lewis speech will be the keynote address of the conference delivered by Arthur B. Spingarn, president.

Politics is expected to occupy the spotlight and the clarion call will be sounded by Alderman Earl B. Dickerson of Chicago on Wednesday night, June 19 when he talks on "The Negro and the Franchise." This speech will be followed up the next day by a discussion led by Dean William H. Hastie on the topic "The N.A.A.C.P. and Political Parties."

The twenty-fifth Spingarn medal will be awarded to Dr. Louis T Wright Wednesday night, June 1 by Russell L. Cecil.

Democracy Not Safe In United States

10 Percent Denied Rights, Arthur Spingarn

6-22-40

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Quoting from the words of former President Theodore Roosevelt, Arthur B. Spingarn, president of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, told the organization's 31st annual conference which opened here Tuesday, June 18, that "'We cannot make the world safe for democracy until we make democracy safe for America.'"

Mr. Spingarn, whose address followed that of John L. Lewis, chairman of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, was making the keynote speech at the opening meeting of the conference which was held at Tindley Temple, Broad and Fitzwater Streets.

"Democracy," he said, "will not and cannot be safe in America as long as ten per cent of its population is deprived of the rights, privileges and immunities plainly granted to them by the Constitution of the United States."

FIGHT MUST GO ON

Pointing out that while "everyone in America must realize that when liberty itself is at stake, the first struggle must be to maintain that liberty and make that liberty safe and secure," the NAACP president said "that does not necessarily mean that the struggle for human rights must not go on.

"We cannot expect people," he went on, "to go on forever accepting as a reality an ideal that does not in fact exist, and the Negro, not only for his own sake, but for that of all people of the United States, must continue the struggle which the NAACP has maintained for thirty years, to accomplish that ideal, to the end that eventually everyone in America, regardless of race, creed, or origin, can be given an equal opportunity to earn a living on equal terms, can be free to maintain their self-respect, free to participate equally in their own government, free to fight equally for the protection of that government, free to live decently, and free to live safely."

DEMOCRATIC IDEAL

Mr. Spingarn traced the activities of the association during the past year, emphasizing that this program of struggle must be reinforced by the full participation of larger and larger sections of the Negro population if the democratic ideal for which the organization is striving is to be won. He reviewed plans for next year.

31ST NAACP CONCLAVE TO HONOR SIX WITH AWARDS

Star Journal 6/12/40 Charlotte, N.C.

NEW YORK—Merit scrolls will be awarded to six members of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People for outstanding contributions to the work of the organization during the past year, at the association's 31st annual conference to be held in Philadelphia, June 18-23 at Tindley Temple, Broad and Fitzwater streets, it was announced today.

Those named include Leon A. Ransom, Washington, D.C., member of the association's national legal committee; Mrs. Sarah M. Nutter, of Charleston, W. Va.; Mrs. Zella M. Taylor, Los Angeles, Calif.; Geo. C. Gordon, Springfield, Mass.; the Rev. E. C. Estell, Dallas, Texas; and Withas M. Gayle, Newark, New Jersey.

Welcome! National Association for Advancement of Colored People

Tribune 6/20/40 Philadelphia, Pa

THE PHILADELPHIA TRIBUNE extends to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, now in session here, a hearty and sincere welcome.

For 31 years this organization has been in the forefront, fighting uncompromisingly for the full manhood rights of colored and white Americans.

In the popular mind, the NAACP is associated mostly with the fight against that peculiarly American institution, lynching.

However, the fight against lynching is but one of the many battles which this organization has waged. The equalization of teachers' salaries, the securing of an equal economic opportunity for colored workers, injustices in the courts based on color, the denial of fundamental citizenship rights, civil liberties for all Americans, irrespective of color—all these constantly engage the attention of the association's officers and legal advisers.

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and its branches scattered all over the country deserve the fullest support of all right minded citizens, white and black alike. It is fighting for a better America for all.

Because of the Association's glorious past, because of the unusual opportunities which the present offers for a continuance of its program, the TRIBUNE not only welcomes the hundreds of delegates, but expresses the hope that the accomplishments of the sessions will be eminently satisfactory.

N.A.A.C.P. CHIEF ASKS JUSTICE FOR AMERICANS

Civic Leader Demands Halting Persecution Of Race Citizens

6-22-40

PHILADELPHIA. — Quoting Theodore Roosevelt, Arthur B. Spingarn, president of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People told the organization's thirty-first annual conference which opened here Tuesday, June 18, that "We cannot make the world safe for democracy until we make democracy safe for America."

Mr. Spingarn, whose address followed that of John L. Lewis, chairman of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, was making the keynote speech at the opening meeting of the conference which was held at Tindley Temple, Broad and Fitzwater streets.

"Democracy," he said, "will not and cannot be safe in America as long as 10 per cent of its population is deprived of the rights, privileges and immunities plainly granted to them by the Constitution of the United States."

Pointing out that while "everyone in America must realize that when liberty itself is at stake, the first struggle must be to maintain that liberty and make that liberty safe and secure," the N.A.A.C.P. president said, "that does not necessarily mean that the struggle for human rights must not go on."

"We cannot expect people," he went on, "to go on forever accepting as a reality an ideal that does not in fact exist, and the Negro, not only for his own sake, but for that of all the people of the United States, must continue the struggle which the N.A.A.C.P. has maintained for 30 years, to accomplish that ideal, to the end that eventually everyone in America, regardless of race, creed, or origin, can be given an equal opportunity to earn a living on equal terms, can be free to maintain their self-respect, free to participate equally in their own government, free to fight equally for the protection of that government, free to live decently, and free to live safely."

Mr. Spingarn traced the activities of the association during the past year, emphasizing that this program of struggle must be reinforced by the full participation of larger and larger sections of the Negro population if the democratic ideal for which the organization is striving is to be won.

N.Y. MAYOR AND J. L. LEWIS TO AIR OPINIONS

Popular Municipal And Labor Executives To Attend Sessions

NEW YORK—Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia of New York will be one of the principal speakers at the thirty-first annual conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People at Philadelphia on June 23, it was announced here this week.

Mayor LaGuardia, who is tremendously popular with members of the race all over the country because of his outstanding appointments of Negroes to high office, will speak at the closing meeting Sunday, June 23, in the Metropolitan Opera house.

Among Mr. LaGuardia's appointments have been Hubert T. Delany, commissioner of taxes; Judge Jane M. Bolin and Special Sessions Judge Myles A. Paige.

Mayor LaGuardia has expressed the opinion many times that his appointments have proved that Negroes can be efficient public servants, as efficient as members of any other group.

The speech of the fiery New York mayor will come as a climax to a conference which promises several outbursts of fireworks.

The meeting will be opened Tuesday night, June 18 with a speech by John L. Lewis, chairman of the CIO, who is expected to invite Negroes, through the N.A.A.C.P. to participate in a third party movement.

No comment has been made upon a third party by officials of the N.A.A.C.P., but it is well known that the association has never taken a partisan stand in politics.

Following the Lewis speech will be the keynote address of the conference delivered by Arthur B. Spingarn, president.

Politics is expected to occupy the spotlight and the clarion call will be sounded by Alderman Earl B. Dickerson of Chicago on Wednesday night, June 19 when he talks on "The Negro and the Franchise." This speech will be followed up the next day by a discussion led by Dean William H. Hastie on the topic "The N.A.A.C.P. and Political Parties."

The twenty-fifth Spingarn medal will be awarded to Dr. Louis T. Wright Wednesday night, June 1[9] by Russell L. Cecil.

Democracy Not Safe In United States

10 Percent Denied Rights, Arthur Spingarn

6-22-40

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Quoting from the words of former President Theodore Roosevelt, Arthur B. Spingarn, president of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, told the organization's 31st annual conference which opened here Tuesday, June 18, that "'We cannot make the world safe for democracy until we make democracy safe for America.'"

Mr. Spingarn, whose address followed that of John L. Lewis, chairman of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, was making the keynote speech at the opening meeting of the conference which was held at Tindley Temple, Broad and Fitzwater Streets.

"Democracy," he said, "will not and cannot be safe in America as long as ten per cent of its population is deprived of the rights, privileges and immunities plainly granted to them by the Constitution of the United States."

FIGHT MUST GO ON

Pointing out that while "everyone in America must realize that when liberty itself is at stake, the first struggle must be to maintain that liberty and make that liberty safe and secure," the NAACP president said "that does not necessarily mean that the struggle for human rights must not go on.

"We cannot expect people," he went on, "to go on forever accepting as a reality an ideal that does not in fact exist, and the Negro, not only for his own sake, but for that of all people of the United States, must continue the struggle which the NAACP has maintained for thirty years, to accomplish that ideal, to the end that eventually everyone in America, regardless of race, creed, or origin, can be given an equal opportunity to earn a living on equal terms, can be free to maintain their self-respect, free to participate equally in their own government, free to fight equally for the protection of that government, free to live decently, and free to live safely."

DEMOCRATIC IDEAL

Mr. Spingarn traced the activities of the association during the past year, emphasizing that this program of struggle must be reinforced by the full participation of larger and larger sections of the Negro population if the democratic ideal for which the organization is striving is to be won. He reviewed plans for next year.

31ST NAACP CONCLAVE TO HONOR SIX WITH AWARDS

6/13/40 Charlotte, N.C.

NEW YORK—Merit scrolls will be awarded to six members of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People for outstanding contributions to the work of the organization during the past year, at the association's 31st annual conference to be held in Philadelphia, June 18-23 at Tindley Temple, Broad and Fitzwater streets, it was announced today.

Those named include Leon A. Ransom, Washington, D.C., member of the association's national legal committee; Mrs. Sarah M. Nutter, of Charleston, W. Va.; Mrs. Zella M. Taylor, Los Angeles, Calif.; Geo. C. Gordon, Springfield, Mass.; the Rev. E. C. Estell, Dallas, Texas; and Withas M. Gayle, Newark, New Jersey.

Welcome! National Association for Advancement of Colored People

THE PHILADELPHIA TRIBUNE extends to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, now in session here, a hearty and sincere welcome.

For 31 years this organization has been in the forefront, fighting uncompromisingly for the full manhood rights of colored and white Americans.

In the popular mind, the NAACP is associated mostly with the fight against that peculiarly American institution, lynching.

However, the fight against lynching is but one of the many battles which this organization has waged. The equalization of teachers' salaries, the securing of an equal economic opportunity for colored workers, injustices in the courts based on color, the denial of fundamental citizenship rights, civil liberties for all Americans, irrespective of color—all these constantly engage the attention of the association's officers and legal advisers.

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and its branches scattered all over the country deserve the fullest support of all right minded citizens, white and black alike. It is fighting for a better America for all.

Because of the Association's glorious past, because of the unusual opportunities which the present offers for a continuance of its program, the TRIBUNE not only welcomes the hundreds of delegates, but expresses the hope that the accomplishments of the sessions will be eminently satisfactory.

N.A.A.C.P. CHIEF ASKS JUSTICE FOR AMERICANS

Civic Leader Demands Halting Persecution Of Race Citizens

6-22-40

PHILADELPHIA. — Quoting Theodore Roosevelt, Arthur B. Spingarn, president of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People told the organization's thirty-first annual conference which opened here Tuesday, June 18, that "We cannot make the world safe for democracy until we make democracy safe for America."

Mr. Spingarn, whose address followed that of John L. Lewis, chairman of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, was making the keynote speech at the opening meeting of the conference which was held at Tindley Temple, Broad and Fitzwater streets.

"Democracy," he said, "will not and cannot be safe in America as long as 10 per cent of its population is deprived of the rights, privileges and immunities plainly granted to them by the Constitution of the United States."

Pointing out that while "everyone in America must realize that when liberty itself is at stake, the first struggle must be to maintain that liberty and make that liberty safe and secure," the N.A.A.C.P. president said, "that does not necessarily mean that the struggle for human rights must not go on."

"We cannot expect people," he went on, "to go on forever accepting as a reality an ideal that does not in fact exist, and the Negro, not only for his own sake, but for that of all the people of the United States, must continue the struggle which the N.A.A.C.P. has maintained for 30 years, to accomplish that ideal, to the end that eventually everyone in America, regardless of race, creed, or origin, can be given an equal opportunity to earn a living on equal terms, can be free to maintain their self-respect, free to participate equally in their own government, free to fight equally for the protection of that government, free to live decently, and free to live safely."

Mr. Spingarn traced the activities of the association during the past year, emphasizing that this program of struggle must be reinforced by the full participation of larger and larger sections of the Negro population if the democratic ideal for which the organization is striving is to be won.

Roosevelt Sends Telegram To N. A. A. C. P.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—At the opening session of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, which opened its 31st annual sessions here Tuesday night, Roy Wilkins, Editor of the Crisis, and assistant secretary of the Association, read the following telegram to the association from President Roosevelt. The telegram was addressed to the President of the Association, Arthur B. Spingarn.

The telegram follows:

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON
June 14, 1940

My dear Mr. Spingarn:

I am glad to avail myself to the opportunity which your meeting affords to express the interest of the government of the United States in the problems you meet to consider.

Organizations like yours are necessary safeguards in a democracy. You remind us constantly of our principles by calling our attention to our weaknesses and our deficiences. Therefore, I have followed the activities of your organization over a period of years with much interest and gratification. In strictly an American way you have courageously fought for an increasing participation by Negroes in the benefits and responsibilities of the American democracy.

This service of your organization in helping to strengthen democracy is needed now, more than ever. Democracy as a way of life faces today its most severe challenge. It is challenged by powerful adversaries—men and governments that deny full liberty to the individual. In the face of this challenge, the American democracy must marshall all the strength of all its people in a unity of conviction and of purpose. Such organizations as yours bear a full measure of responsibility in helping to make this unity and this internal strength invulnerable.

Negroes and all other Americans have a special stake in this struggle. The adversaries we oppose deny every common right held by the man in the street in America. Here you have the right to organize, to protest and to vote for the protection of your lives and civil liberties, and, to make democracy ever more responsive to the needs of all its people. In this way you can help your government, in the midst of our preparations for defense, to maintain the great social gains of recent years through which your government has reflected the needs of the common man.

Your government has supreme confident in the unflinching loyalty that the Negro race has shown from Boston Common to Flanders Field. Inspired by such traditions I know our Negro citizens will not hesitate to pledge their allegiance anew, in these ominous days, to the cause of human liberty.

Very sincerely yours,

(Signed) FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

Mr. Arthur B. Spingarn, President
Nat'l Association for the Advancement of Colored People
69 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

In the picture above can be seen John L. Lewis, chairman of the Congress of Industrial Workers of America, chatting with Harry Greene, president of the Philadelphia branch of the N. A. A. C. P., just before the CIO leader delivered a dynamic address before the 31st annual session of the N. A. A. C. P., Tindley Hall, Philadelphia, last Tuesday evening.

National Mag Publishes Article By NAACP Sec'y

DEC 7 1940

NEW WYORK — The Saturday Evening Post, national weekly, has announced the forthcoming publication of "It's Our Country Too," an article by Walter White, executive secretary of the NAACP which will appear in its December 4 issue. The article will deal with the political and economic handicaps faced by Negro citizens, who are, nevertheless expected to defend American democracy.

Mr. White addressed a mass meeting in Spokane, Washington, December 1. The address marked the end of a Pacific coast tour during which he also addressed student groups at Occidental College, Los Angeles; the University of California at Berkley; and the University of Washington at Seattle.

Danville, Va., Register
December 15, 1940

Negro Association Holding Meetings

M. A. Martin, president of the local chapter, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, will be the principal speaker at a meeting of the chapter to be held at Union Hall Baptist Church in the county this afternoon at 3:30 o'clock. C. K. Coleman will speak at High Street Baptist Church at the same time. Both speakers will discuss "The American Bill of Rights and the Negro."

The association will hold a special meeting at Holbrook Street Presbyterian Church Monday at 8 p. m.

Knox Gets Protest of Negro Attendants Who Complained

Nine Men Were Punished After Writing Letter Concerning Navy Treatment

N. A. A. C. P. Files Protest

NOV 30 1940

NEW YORK.—A vigorous protest against the reported detention and punishment of nine Negro mess attendants attached to the U. S. S. Philadelphia was sent to Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox November 15 by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

The nine men were reported in the press to have been placed under virtual arrest with a view to punishing them for writing and signing a letter to the Pttsburgh Courier in which they outlined the treatment of Negroes in the United States Navy.

The NAACP letter declared to Colonel Knox that the colored people of this country "are bitter about the treatment of their men in the armed forces of the nation. We wish to enter a most vigorous protest against this action and to request you, as Secretary of the Navy, to intervene.

"The Army has made some gestures toward improvement, but the Navy seems unable to adjust itself to the times. This association believes and urges once more—as it shall continue to urge—that the United States Navy maintained by the money of all the people for the protection of all the people, should tear down every restriction against enlistment and training which is based upon race, creed, or color, and should open up enlistment in all branches of the Navy to American citizens without regard to color."

The NAACP letter upheld the action of the nine mess attendants in bravely signing their names to the published letter of complaint, saying they had done so "in belief that they had a just complaint, which ought not be weakened bp an anonymous letter."

N.A.A.C.P. - 1940

BRIDGE VERSUS THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

The convening of the 8th Annual Tournament of the American Bridge Association in Atlanta, Georgia, August 19-24, 940, proves beyond the reasonable doubt, the drift of the so-called educated Negroes' mind; whether he is thinking along constructive and useful lines, or walking down the road of least resistance, without a thought of economic, religious or political responsibility. On Tuesday night preceding the meeting of the Tournament, the local branch of the **NAACP**, tried to have a meeting to further plan the defeat of the pending, unfair and discriminating bond issue. The local bridge club held a meeting on the same floor of the **YMCA** building that the **NAACP** met. T. M. Alexander, president of the local branch in Atlanta could not muster a quorum for the purpose of selecting workers to handle the ballot on election day, September 4th, 1940. Out of one hundred members more or less, Mr. Alexander had eight persons present, while it took two rooms on the same floor to accommodate the Bridge club members; composed of doctors, lawyers, college professors, teachers and other high-brow professionals; demonstrating to a moral certainty that the average so-called educated Negro, prefers a deck of army cards in his hands, rather than a free man's ballot. The ballot means nothing to this school of thought, but a deck of cards, a jitter-bug dance, a cocktail party, a midnight stroll means everything to them.

Many of the members of the **NAACP** are members of the Bridge club; they too deserted their colors for the "crap game" and left President Alexander with the bag to hold with both ends open. It is argued that the hope of the race is in its youth. This saying is axiomatic, but the trend of the mind of the youth must be diverted from sin to godliness, from the easy way to the hard way; from the card and cocktail table to the ballot; economic, religious and political betterment, or our boat is sunk. The program of the **NAACP** stands for a free ballot and a fair count for every American citizen; the suppression of lynch-law and mob violence; equal rights and opportunities before the law for every American citizen; obliteration of all jim-crow and segregation laws, rules and regulations. The program of the Bridge Tournament is card playing instead of the ballot; cocktail parties and Sunday dances; mid-night frolics beginning at 11:00 p.m. and ending at 3:00 a.m. Jitter-bug and other loose dances especially.

We do not condemn clean sports, we think many of them are conducive to good health, physical development, recreation and relaxation; but these sports must in no sense displace good morals and genteel manners, religion or conflict with the interest of the cause of Christ. There is a place in human welfare for sports that observe and develop good morals and genteel manners. If the hope of the race is in its youth, it is lost if we do not train our youth in the way of religion, good citizenship and racial consciousness. Clean sport is the spice of life after a good day's work is done, but leaving our affairs, politically, economically and industrially to the white man's care and keeping, we will always be second-handed men and women compelled to take what the white man dishes out to us. We will not get anywhere giving more of our attention to bridge and other idleness than we do to our religious, economic and political welfare. The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People represents human liberty and self independence, bridge represents idleness and irresponsibility. We know man is his own free moral agent, but he has no right to use his personal liberty to the detriment of others. Education ought to broaden our mental horizon and inspire us to grasp the science of government and the responsibility of citzenship along with other races if we believe that the Creator, created us free and equal to other men and women. Education ought not to teach or imply selfishness or promote caste and segregation among us. It should make us more useful and helpful to others and not less service to God and country. A member of the Bridge Tournament remarked in the corridor of an Atlanta hotel, that he was proud of the science of card playing as bridge demonstrated, that the art was above the reach of the average Negro, and the Atlanta meeting was composed exclusively of the intelligencia of the race, doctors, lawyers, college professors, school teachers and other professional classes. The game itself is not demoralizing but the immorality practiced by those who constitute the tournament makes it an asylum for fools.

—Union-Review.

NAACP CALLS FOR FUNDS TO AID CRUSADERS

SEP 20 1940

BROWNSVILLE, Tenn. — Because they were determined to exercise their constitutional right to vote in the November presidential elections despite the lynching last June of one of their number, Elbert Williams, members of the local branch of the vancement of Colored People won a complete victory when they registered at the courthouse here September 4 and 5, under the protection of United States Attorney William McClanahan, who acted on orders from the United States Department of Justice.

Announcement of the action taken by the Department of Justice was contained in a letter sent to the NAACP headquarters in New York September 11 by Assistant Attorney General O. John Rogge, in response to an Association telegram sent out September 3 ,which called upon the Justice Department to protect the registrants. The letter said in part:

"Following receipt of your telegram the Department communicated with United States Attorney William McClanahan. We have subsequenly been informed that all of the Negroes who attempted to register were allowed to do so in a lawful and orderly manner, and there was no violence or interference of any kind."

In a new appeal to the public for funds to aid the Rev. Buster Walker and Elisha Davis, two NAACP leaders of the right-to-vote drive, organized several months ago in Brownsville both of whom were run out of town the national office of the association made public excerpts from letters received this week from these "American Refugees."

The Rev. Mr. alker president of the branch, who is seeking to recover personal property which he was forced to leave behind when he fled Brownville, writes about the mob terror that faced him when he attempted to go back home recently His letter said in part:

"I went to Jackson (Tennessee) and there was a crew looking for me here. I had to leave. I went to Memphis and two car loads had been here looking for me ,so I had to hide until they could get me out of town." Despite these set-backs the Rev. Mr. Walker, who is now living temporarily in a northern city, says he will continue the fight

Writing from a mid-western city, where he is located temporarily, after he had fled the town leaving his wife and seven children (she is expecting an eighth child) and a prosperous funeral direction business, Elisha Davis said:

"I arrived here September 5, tired and wore down to the bricks I am staying with a friend, as God would have it, but I have no money so that I could send for my family.

Despite this pressing tragedy, Davis asked for NAACP membership blanks in order to work at the job of increasing the membership of the Association, while raising funds to bring his family North.

Youth Council Gets "Go" Signal For New Members

SEP 21 1940

Members and friends of the Youth Council of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People were contacting individuals, church, civic, fraternal and social groups this week for membership into that organization commencing a four-week campaign for new members. All persons interested in the protection of an organization whose purpose, simply, is to defend the constitutional rights of the Negro, should join the NAACP. Membership fee for those under 21 is fifty cents—for those above 21 it is one dollar. Youth Council meetings are held every Thursday at the YWCA Odd Fellows Building, Louisiana at Prairie at eight o'clock.

More than twenty-five persons were present last Thursday night in one of the most interesting meetings of the season. Major discussion was given to the new membership dirve. Mrs. Julius White and James H. Jemison, co-sponsors of the Youth Council were present and gave the finishing touches to the campaign. Committee chairmen and their workers were given literature for the drive. More than 100 are expected on the next meeting when civic, religious, fraternal and social groups will be represented.

After the business preliminaries were completed, Youth Council members were arranged in groups for their pictures to be taken for participation in the Youth in Focus Contest. The pictures were taken by John Semedo, local photographer, and will appear in Friday Magazine

The Council will give a Hawaiian Social at the El Dorado October

THE N. A. A. C. P. IN THE PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN

FOR THE PAST DECADE the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has been using "pressure" tactics in its efforts to put over the federal anti-lynching bill—threatening the defeat of those Congressmen and Senators who oppose this leglation. The bill has been before the past six sessions of Congress and is now no nearer than it was when it was first sponsored, but instead of making good its threat and campaigning against those most responsible for this failure, we find that most of the leaders of the N. A. A. C. P. have endorsed the New Deal and are urging the re-election of President Roosevelt.

In some quarters in Harlem it is being whispered that as payment for not "kicking over the traces" at this time. Dr. John A. Singleton, president of the Jamaica Branch of the N. A .A. C. P., has been promised the chairmanship of the Negro setup of the Democratic campaign and that Roy Wilkins, editor the Crisis magazine, will handle the bulk of the publicity for the New Deal among Negroes.

Some credence was given this report when Mr. Wilkins, who is now vacationing in Minnesota, used his column in the current issue of The Amsterdam News in defense of the New Deal's treatment of Negroes during the past seven years. True. Mr. Wilkins is entitled to his opinion, but for him to campaign actively for the re-election of Mr. Roosevelt would seem to indicate that his views have the endorsement of the official board of the organization he represents.

And that brings up the question of the sponsors of the federal anti-lynching bill. If they promise to punish at the polls those representatives who have opposed this measure and then fail to do so, it seems to us they are letting the masses of Negroes down. And we fail to see how the N. A. A. C. P. can count the President a friend of this legislation when he has never uttered one word publicly in its favor, and at a time when endorsement by him would have gone a long way toward securing its enactment.

While it's true that the Negro, as Mr. Wilkins points out, has shared in the benefits of the socia lsecurity and unemployment insurance programs of the New Deal, as well as the farm security and other such legislation, it is equally true that the Negro has not shared these benefits in proportion to his numbers. We do not have a proportionate number of employees in the new bureaus set up by the federal government, nor are there a proportionate number of Negro beneficiaries from these bureaus, as witness the case of domestic workers, mostly Negroes, who are not covered by the provision of the Social Security Law.

Mr. Roosevelt ha spromised if elected to continue his program during his third term on the same basis it has been carried on during the present and first terms. This means that we shall continue to have discrimination in the Army and Navy, jim crowism on its present scale in the Nation's Capitol, the cutting down of the number of Negroes in the Postal Service and similar discrimination in all branches of the federal Civil Service.

We fail to understand how a protest organization like the N. A. A. C. P., can give its endorsement to a political organization that is responsible for these things. It seems to us that the N. A. A. C. P., will stultify itself and end its usefulness to the public if its officers or outstanding members take an active part in the present presidential campaign. Certainly they will cause a lot of their friends to question their sincerity if they urge Negro support of the New Deal after seeing the New Deal make a political football of its pet project. a federal anti-lynching bill.

Knoxville, Tenn., Journal
December 12. 1940

Negroes Plan Unity Drive

The Knoxville Chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People is planning an active campaign on several projects, including those pertaining to civic matters and national defense, officials said yesterday.

These plans were discussed Monday night at the monthly meeting at Carnegie Library, first since completion of the recent membership campaign. The Rev. B. B. Evans is president.

The Women's Auxiliary, headed by Fannie Clay, announced plans for a victory social at the new Payne Avenue Recreation Center on the night of Jan. 17. About 50 more memberships are needed to reach the goal of 1000, it was said

N.A.A.C.P. MASS MEETING

PROTEST!

DISCRIMINATION AND JIM CROW in the ARMY, NAVY AND AIR FORCE

GUEST SPEAKERS:

HON. WILLIAM H. LEWIS
Former Asst. U. S. Attorney General

DR. LEWIS O. HARTMAN
Editor Zions Herald

WALTER WHITE Secretary N.A.A.C.P.

Tuesday, Oct. 29 at 8 P.M.

DOORS OPEN AT 7.30 P.M.

Ebenezer Baptist Church

Rev. W. S. Ravenell, Pastor, West Springfield St., Boston
Auspices of Boston N.A.A.C.P., Atty. Ray Guild, President

NAACP MASS MEETING

OCT 26 1940

Walter White, field secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, will fly here from Kansas City to present the charge of Jim-Crow and discrimination in our Army, Navy and Air Force at a mass meeting to be held at Ebenezer Baptist Church, Boston on Tuesday night, October 29.

William H. Lewis, one of the nation's most distinguished men, will be the principal speaker together with Dr. Lewis O. Hartman, editor of Zion Herald, a life long advocate of Civil rights.

This despicable form of governmental segregation reaches into nearly every home because of the draft law. At the request of the national office of the N.A.A.C.P. over six hundred meetings of this kind have been called by its branches throughout the United States.

Attorney Ray Guild, president of the Boston branch, and the committee, Mrs. Nadine Wright Goodman, chairman, Rev. S. Marion Riley, Jr., and Julian D. Steele, have made preparations for an overflow meeting and urge every one to come early. The doors will open at 7:30. A speaker system has been provided.

Mobile, Ala. Forum Sun,
Sept 27,1940-

LOCAL N.A.A.C.P. BRANCH TO MEET

The Mobile branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People will hold an open forum meeting at the Metropolitan A.M.E. Church, Sunday afternoon, September 29th, at 4 o'clock.

In view of the civic importance of the matters to be considered, all interested citizens are urged to attend. The NAACP also announces that a new membership campaign will be launched soon, and that an entertainment will be given for the purpose of raising necessary funds to carry on the extensive case work before the branch.

N.A.A.C.P. - 1940

Officials Of N. A. A. C. P. Report That 1939 Saw Widest Support Given Anti-Lynch Bill Fight

What N. A. A. C. P. officials regarded as the most important development in the fight to pass a federal anti-lynching bill, took place in 1939 when representation from every liberal element in the country including both the A. F. of L. and C. I. O. sections of organized labor and hundreds of civic, social, religious, political, fraternal and religious groups backed the bill, according to the Association's 30th annual report for 1939, published here last week.

With 120,000 signatures secured by the Association to Anti-Lynching petitions and some 50,000 signatures secured by other groups, plus resolutions favoring passage of the bill by hundreds of organizations all over the country "the ground was laid for perhaps the most concerted drive behind Anti-lynching legislation that the country has seen in many years." the report said.

The Association lists four lynchings for 1939, all men, included one white person. Florida was the scene of two of these lynchings, Arkansas and Mississippi are credited with one each. These figures represent one less than the number announced at the end of 1938. Because no definite clue as to the identity or manner in which he came to his death was found following an investigation, the name of Robert Eggleston was dropped from the list of 1939 lynchings, the report said. Eggleston was a white southern CIO organizer who disappeared.

According to the report the N. A. A. C. P. changed its legal procedure in education cases involving equalization of teachers' salaries and opening up southern and border-state universities to Negroes "from the bringing of mandamus cases in state courts to instituting injunction proceedings and actions for damages in the federal courts." This change did much to hasten the progress of decisions in these cases to the United States Supreme Court.

In the State of Maryland, Negro teachers, it was said, received more than $200,000 increased salaries as a result of injunction proceedings instituted by the Association.

Mob Violence Increased

The report pointed to a decided increase in the activities of lawless mobs against Negroes and an increase in the number of cases coming before the NAACP involving "the question of confessions extorted by force and violence which were used to convict Negroes charged with crimes".

The fight to gain the ballot received new impetus, the report said, followed a United States Supreme Court decision handed down May 22nd. in which reversed the United States Circuit Court of Appeals in declaring unconstitutional an Oklahoma law which sought to bar Negroes from registering to vote by an indirect reference to the Grandfather clause outlawed by the high court in 1916.

Coincident with the growing fighting spirit of Negroes in the South behind the vote campaign was the revival of the Ku Klux Klan which unsuccessfully sought to keep Negroes from registering in Florida and South Carolina, by intimidation and arrests of leading individuals on framed-up charges of crime.

Financial aid to the Association's work from members all over the country, according to the document, amounted to $40,351.44, representing an increase of more than $10,000 over 1938 contributions. Following the cancellation "dead" branches in the organization by the board of directors, the organization listed 324 active branches on its rolls for 1939.

31st N. A. A. C. P. CONFERENCE HEARS JOHN L. LEWIS BLAST PRESIDENT F. D. R.

Plaindealer
6-27-40
Kansas City, Kansas

CIO Chairman Invites Association to Join With Him and Labor's Non-Partisan League In Solving Economic Problems

PHILADELPHIA, Pa. — Excoriating President Roosevelt and his New Deal administration for making "depression and unemployment a chronic fact in Ameriran life", while offering "involvment or intervention in the European war" as a way out, John L. Lewis, chairman of the Congress of Industrial organizations told 1,500 delegates and visitors attending the opening meeting of the NAACP's 31st annual conference here Tuesday, June 18, that "It is time for all Americans to take stock of the problems which face them today."

Pointing out that the salvation of the Negro people in America today "lies in the same measure as does that of labor as a whole," he told the meeting, which was held in Tindley Temple, Broad and Fitzwater streets, that "Two great rights guarantee the condition of labor and the Negro in a democracy. The first is the right to organize in a union as workers. The second is the right of political expression freely and unhampered."

He analyzed the work of the Congress of Industrial Organizations and Labor's Non-Partisan League in their program of guaranteeing the "welfare and the rights of all Americans who work for a living."

With this as a prelude to an offer of cooperation between the CIO and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in an effort to work out common problems such as the fight to pass the Anti-lynching bill and the Anti-Poll Tax bill, the CIO chairman invited the association to join hands with Labor's Non-Partisan League and the CIO. Of this he said:

"Labor, through Labor's Non-Partisan League, has already offered to the National Negro Congress the hand of cooperation in a common cause. To the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, we offer that cooperation. The CIO and this association have a common interest in many matters—in the abolition of the poll tax, in the wiping out of lynching, in the preservation of the rights of collective bargaining, civil liberties, in the establishing of a sound, complete public welfare program. For these matters, I offer you the cooperation of Labor's Non Paritsan League, and all of its members of the CIO. I ask your cooperation. I believe we can readily stand together making this nation a happier, greater, more free people."

Chattanooga, Tenn. Daily Times
December 7, 1940

COLORED GROUP TO PLAN MEMBERSHIP CAMPAIGN

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, local branch, will meet tomorrow at 3 p.m., at 411 East Ninth street, to compete plans for a membership campaign beginning Jan. 12, Dr. P. A. Stephens, president, said yesterday.

The branch has set as a goal 2,000 members, Dr. Stephens said, and will be directed by Mrs. Daisy Lampkin, national field representative, who visited here for several days last week.

Officers for the ensuing year will be elected also at the meeting and installed.

Charlotte, N. C. Observer
June 23, 1940

NE.. ,ES URGED TO STUDY RECORDS OF CANDIDATES

PHILADELPHIA, June 22—(AP)—The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, reaffirming its "political independence and nonpartisanship," urged upon Negroes today a "painstaking scrutiny" of the records of all political candidates.

The organization in a series of resolutions called for "intelligent, unselfish use of the ballot to the end that the best persons qualified may be elected to office, irrespective of party, to guide our destinies during the perilous days ahead."

RAP BAR ON RACE MEN IN ARMY, NAVY

NAACP President Asks Dropping Restrictions In Select Branches

PHILADELPHIA. — The program of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People for the year as outlined in the keynote address made Tuesday by Arthur B. Spingarn, president of the association follows:

"We must increasingly continue our struggle against the attempt to weaken the military strength of our country by eliminating from the military forces one-tenth of our population. The Negro must be given the opportunity to fight in every branch of the army and navy of the United States.

"Personally, I cannot help believing that any man, whether inside or outside of the government, is a traitor to his country who by his unwillingness to discard the luxury of his private prejudices, would deny to America one-tenth of its potential strength by failing to admit the Negro to every branch of its service. We must continue our struggle for the free exercise of the franchise for all, for the abolition of the poll tax, for the end of the so-called white primary, for the ending of the suppression of a free use of the franchise by force, intimidation and fraud, and we must overcome the indifference of the colored voter to the exercise of that franchise.

"It is only by fully exercising the privilege of voting that the Negro can hope to preserve his present status and only by an intelligent exercise of that privilege can he hope to obtain his full manhood rights. The traditional policy of the N.A.A.C.P. has been to avoid partisan activities, to recommend the following of principles and not parties.

"Too great credit cannot be given to our branches which have consistently refused in the face of pressure and inducements of one sort or another, to use the influence of the association for political purposes. For a long period, the Negro's vote was counted before it went into the ballot box.

"But that time is happily past and when the time arrives when all political parties in the United States fully realize that the Negro votes not for parties but for principles, that he rewards his friends and punishes his enemies, then, and not until then, will the Negro's vote really count.

"We will continue our struggle in the field of labor and we must look realistically at the internecine strife in labor and devise means, legislative and otherwise, against discrimination in labor unions themselves, with the ultimate hope that all unions will follow the splendid examples set by the United Mine Workers, the United Ladies Garment Workers of America, the Amalgamated Clothing Union, the S.W.O.C., the United Automobile Workers, and the like who have themselves vigorously opposed color lines or better still have never permitted race prejudice to be established.

"We must continually oppose discriminations in government employment, particularly in the employment which will be created by the expenditure for the four billion dollars appropriated for war defense. While many gains have been made in recent years in government agencies, there is still much to be desired in the matter of the appointment of skilled workers and of those in executive positions.

"Discriminations still exist in such agencies as the Federal Housing Authority (in contrast to the excellent standards of the U. S. Housing Authority) and there is still very much correction needed in relief administration and the farm tenant aid administration, especially in the South, where in so many instances Negroes receive only what is left over and in most instances very little at all.

"We must continue our efforts to obtain justice for the Negro in the courts and to end the abuses of police brutalities before arrest and biased trials after arrest.

"We must continue our efforts for equal educational opportunities, equal appropriation of public funds for schools and teachers alike. We have made great progress in the last direction during the past few years. Whether we shall continue to do so in the future depends largely on the support given to the association by the beneficiaries of these successes, that is, the teachers whose salaries have been increased and thase who hope to have them increased.

"If the Negroes of America value their rights highly enough and are willing to fight valiantly enough for them and to make sacrifices enough to obtain and hold them, and if they will follow wise and sincere leadership in their struggles for their rights, no powers of darkness can prevent them from ultimately reaching their goal."

NAACP Delegates Hit Pickens for Backing of Draft

Pickens Assailed from Convention Floor After His Attack on Resolution Opposing Roosevelt's Fake Defense Program

By Ben Davis, Jr.
(Daily Worker Staff Correspondent)

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 21.—A vicious, war-mongering attack by William Pickens on the Youth Section for passing an anti-conscription resolution, was bitterly assailed from the floor today by both youth and adult delegates at the 31st annual conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. The session was held in Tindley Temple, Broad and Fitzwater Sts.

Pickens, who has been under fire for his "Uncle Tom" position that the Negro should "sacrifice" all for Roosevelt's fake "National Defense," laced into the youth, implying that they acted under "outside influence" and intimating that they were "fifth columnists."

Pickens is branch director of the NAACP and writes a syndicated Negro newspaper column. He was answered by numerous delegates, showing that the Negroes are in little mood for forgetting discrimination in favor of Roosevelt's fake "defense" program.

Pickens cravenly asserted that he was willing "to work for nothing, all kinds of hours" if Roosevelt's defense program wanted him to. Mocking laughter went up when he stated that "Roosevelt is leaning over backwards to keep us out of war," and that "we should understand that Roosevelt is the wisest man trying to keep us out of war."

ATTACKS ARE CHEERED

Mrs. William Henry Hastie, whose husband heads the National Legal Committee of the NAACP, declared in the midst of thunderous applause: "The Negro's first loyalty is to freedom and opportunity and not to those who discriminate against us even in the armed forces of the country. I am not a Communist, but those ships which are sinking on the seas belong to the capitalistic corporations and not to the people."

Rev. James Robinson, acting director of the Youth Section, said, that the youth in passing the anti-conscription resolution were acting within their "democratic rights" and stated that to curtail them is "to deny them free speech."

Another delegate said: "These young people are the ones who've got to die if there's a war. Are we to send them off without giving them even a say."

Yells and cheers met every attack upon the position of Pickens The discussion came up at a combined youth and adult session where delegates were given the privilege to ask unlimited questions of the national officers. "Our first duty is to make democracy work in the United States," another speaker asserted.

In the morning youth session the young people vigorously applauded a denunciation of the Roosevelt Administration's drive to war and its attacks upon labor, the Communists and other minority groups. The speech was delivered by Malcolm Cotton Dobbs, Executive Secretary of the League of Young Southerners.

Dobbs, who was invited by the youth session to speak, asserted that progressive white youth in the South joined with Negro youth in fighting for democracy at home and for jobs, opportunity and the right to live—not die.

"We hate Hitler and all he stands for. We hate equally those Allied imperialists whose empires have been built upon the slavery and blood of black, brown yellow and oppressed white peoples," Dobbs asserted.

Applause reached a high point when he stated that the "United States, along with imperial England and France, stabbed Ethiopia in the back when she was carrying on a real war for freedom and independence," against Italian fascism. He branded the war as an imperialist "scramble for markets and colonies" with Wall Street wanting to send American youth "to their death to get its share of the bloody loot."

HITS 'ANTI-TRUST' DRIVE

"One does not have to be a Communist, a trade unionist, an alien or a member of a minority race to see and understand that restriction on the rights of any group leads to attacks upon the freedom of all groups," Dobbs said.

Castigating the administration's anti-trust drive and its persecution of Communists, Dobbs continued. "One need only recall the path followed by Hitler who first persecuted the Communists, then the trade unionists, then the Jews, then the Catholics to be sorely troubled by the laws passed in Washington and elsewhere.

On outstanding event on today's program was the appearance of the Rev. Buster Walker, militant Negro Minister, who was driven out of Brownsville, Tenn., by a lynch mob because of his membership in the NAACP and because of a voting campaign amogn the Negroes.

He was forced to leave all his belongings in Brownsville, and narrowly averted a lynching. Even while the session continued the conference received a telegram from Negroes in Jackson, Tenn., near Brownsville, that the town was under the domination of lynch hysteria. Meanwhile, asked about the anti-lynching bill from the floor, Walter White, National Secretary of the NAACP, replied that Sen. Barkley had failed even to answer a telegram urging him to send word to the conference on when the anti-lynching bill would come up in the Senate.

Walter White Indicts White America For Race Prejudice & Discrimination

DEC 6 1940

BY J. A. (Jack) Johnson

A capacity audience of Whites and Negroes heard Walter White, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, indict the White race of America for racial prejudice and discrimination at Mt. Zion Baptist church Thursday night. White, fully measuring up to advance notices of his ability and sincerety as a race leader, pulled no punches, but stated facts with such force and logic as to keep his audience nodding acquiesance with the whites no doubt feeling as did King Agrippa, who after listening to the Apostle Paul, exclaimed, "Almost thou persuadest me to be a Christian."

White employed rare technique in his approach and summary of the race problem and made a plea that appeals to reason. Stating that racial prejudice as it exists in the United States is a threat to democracy and is a conceivable base upon which may be built a Facist movement, he pointed out that Negroes are not allowed to volunteer for service in the army, the air corps, and are allotted only to service in the mess division of the Navy. The islands around the vital Panama Canal, he said: are 98% Negro population, who viewed with skepticism the good neighbor policy advocated by the present National Administration, considering the race discrimination practiced here. Considering that the Negro is taxed at the same rate as the white man he promised that the Boeing Air plant and others who deny Negroes employment in National Defense would be reported to the National Administration and every effort made to adjudicate this unfair situation.

Speaking of his experiences with U. S. Senators from the deep south while lobbying for the anti-lynch bill he said one senator admitted that his own speech was terrible, but nevertheless what it took to assure his re-election.

White appeared here under the auspices of the Seattle Branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People of which Attorney John E. Prim is president. He was introduced by Attorney Prim and welcomed to the city by Mr. E. R. Hoffman, Supt. of city light, substituting for Mayor Arthur B. Langlie who sent word he could not be present. He also spoke at the University of Washington Friday at 3 p. m.

He deplored the small membership of the local branch of the organization, which the writer believes would be greatly increased were it not for the closed corporation policy practiced by the local executive board which makes no provision for meetings whereby the general membership may participate in the Association affairs.

White Tells Of NAACP Activities

DEC 21 1940

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—Walter White, secretary of the NAACP, in an address delivered in the Institute chapel Sunday evening discussed the work and objectives of the Association and called attention to some recent programs and the efforts of the Association in connection with the struggle to obtain equal salaries for Negro teachers and equal educational opportunities for Negroes.

The speaker placed special emphasis on the Negro and the national defense program, giving some detailed discussions and concrete instances of the work of the Association in this connection.

He stated that trained and efficient technicians in the Negro group should be an important part of vocational education and that with the training of Negro youth skilled and competent persons should be ready when the persistent demands to which the Association is pressing may be met.

Branch Of NAACP Is Formed At Hampton; Senior Is President

DEC 28 1940

HAMPTON INSTITUTE, Va.—Choosing as their first president, James R. Cheatham, a senior in the Education Department from Weldon, N. C., Hampton Institute students this week organized a College Chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Other officers elected were Charles N. Smallwood of Hempstead, N .Y., first vice president; William Kearney of Ridgewood, N. J., second vice president; and Ophelia M. Penn of Beckley, W. Va., recording secretary. Chairmanships of the publicity, Crisis and membership committee were awarded to James L. Whitehead of White Plains, N. Y., John W. Taylor of Lexington, Ky., and Otis T. Harris of Little Rock, Ark., respectively.

Charter members of the Hampton Institute chapter of N.A.A.C.P. include Amy Joseph of the Virgin Islands, Dorothy R. Reeves of Turtle Creek, Pa., Elizabeth A. LeBar of Bartlett, N. H., Anita Stone of New York City, Cornelius F. Matthews of Winston-Salem, N. C., Cyril L. Fabio of the Virgin Islands, Melvin N. Parson, of Norfolk, Va., Andrew Speller of Philadelphia, Pa., A. James Carter of Huntington, Md., George R. Hicks of Dayton, O., Anthony J. Cotton of Baton Rouge, La.

Also Walter Yarbrough of Albany, N. Y., Elbert A. Powell of Capeville, Va., Virgil Christian of Oak Hill, W. Va., Louis L. Thompson of Louisville, Ky., Lucius C. Wyatt of Tappahannock, Va., Emanuel Bertrand of the Virgin Islands, James Greene jr., of Asheville, N. C., Charles Wiggins of Newport News, Va., A. Clinton Akins of Lakeland, Fla., Donald J. Sampson of Sumter, S. C., and Louise V. Pettaway of Little Rock, Ark.

KNOXVILLE GOES 'OVER THE TOP' IN BIG NAACP DRIVE

DEC 7 1940

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Dec. 5—The two-week intensive membership campaign launched by the local branch of the N.A.A.C.P. officially closed Sunday, November 24, with a victory meeting celebrating the success of the drive. With a total of 1,000 members listed, the campaign reached its goal.

Mrs. Daisy Lampkin, national field secretary of the N.A.A.C.P., who personally conducted the campaign, expressed her happiness at the success of the drive and her pleasure in working with the Knoxville citizens in her final remarks in a series of addresses while in the city of Knoxville. The appreciation of Mrs. Lampkin's work was shown with a reception given for her by the local branch at the beautiful mansion of Dr. and Mrs. J. H. Presnell, 609 Butler street. Mrs. Lampkin was presented with a beautiful bag as a token of appreciation.

Highlighting the victory meeting were a dynamic addres by Dr. J. B. Haywood, president of Morristown College, and appropriate music rendered by the Wednesday Evening Music Club under the direction of Prof. Varnell Ford.

Reports showed that more than 25 "Pancas" were listed among the workers, and close to $900 was raised. A worker who solicited at least fifteen members is called a "Panca"...the name being derived by transposing the letters in N.A.A.C.P.

Although the 1,000 mark was not reached when the drive officially closed, the number of pledgees, almost certain to be turned into memberships by December 1, is more than enough to go "over the top."

Among the immediate projects undertaken by the local branch are the equalization of salaries among the Knox County school teachers, the establishment of a Negro fire department, and an increase in the number of Negro registrants and voting strength.

Mrs. Lampkin, after her successful campaign in Knoxville, is conducting campaigns in Chattanooga and Nashville, before returning to Pittsburgh for the Christmas holidays.

gro rests not merely on the grounds of humanity and charity; it rests on the solid base of enlightened selfishness. It is a question not only of the rights of the Negroes themselves: it is a question of the total health and strength of the nation."

In discussing the southern region, President Embree points out that the rural South is the only section of the United States that is reproducing itself abundantly and is thus furnishing the increment of the population which is steadily flowing north, east and west. Since the lack of wealth of the southern States keeps them from providing adequate schools for their children—the future citizens of all parts of America — he urges federal subsidies in a plan or the national equalizing of educational facilities.

EXECUTIVE OF NAACP URGED FOR CITATION

Local Civic Group Laud The Achievements Of Beloved 'Dean'

DEC 14 1940

The Chicago branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People held its annual meeting Thursday and amid considerable enthusiasm voted an endorsement of William Pickens for the 1941 Spingarm Medal.

President Ira W. Williams who was reelected to serve his fourth term gave vocal evidence of the spirit of the meeting. Mr. Williams said:

"In appreciation of the work done by Mr. Pickens not ohly for the N.A.A.C.P. but for the Negro in every section of the country, I feel there should be some fitting reward for the services he has rendered. I see, therefore, no reason why the Spingarm Medal should not be his reward. The Chicago Branch has gone on record as endorsing Dean Pickens to be the proper person to receive this award."

Captain Archie Weaver, for years a prominent figure in N.A.A.C.P. circles and one of the moving figures behind the effort to give this new distinction to Pickens, announced that he and Thomas L. Griffith, Jr., of Los Angeles were contacting every branch in the country, asking them to give their expression to their preferences for the person who should receive the Spingarm award.

Weaver in a formal statement said, "William Pickens has long merited some fitting reward for his effective attainments in bringing about a better understanding between the races and peoples of the world, and especially in our own country. His logic, wit and humor have made him world famous. He is now approaching his sixtieth anniversary and has given his life to education and to the eradication of prejudice.

"Mr. Pickens has appeared in "Who's Who in America" each year for 30 years. His more than 10,000 speeches to many millions of people; his books; his newspaper and magazine articles as well as his personal contact have all made him an outstanding character of our time. We are inviting friends and the public generally to acquaint the Spingarn Committee with their viewpoint."

Besides President Williams, other officers elected included, R. Walter Abernathy, vice president; Mrs Cora Patton, secretary, and Charles M. Murray, treasurer.

NAACP Is 'Spearhead' Of Negro Protest

DEC 27 1940

New York — Characterizing Walter White as the "spearhead of the organized and unorganized Negro protest against injustice and demand for justice in this country, Gloria Goddard, great grandniece of Ulysses S. Grant 18th President of the United States, and her husband, Clemens Mood, noted author, praised the secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People for his "restrained and magnificent" article "It's Our Country, Too, which appeared in the December 14 issue of the Saturday Evening Post.

In the article, an indictment of the United States Government's policy of discrimination against the Negro in every phase of national defense, Mr. White declared that "National Negro organizations have accumulated files full of case records and put the problem in No. 1 position on their fighting agenda."

Mr. and Mrs. Wood offered their "100% congratulations," in a letter to the N. A. A. C. P. secretary which was made public here today. "The two of us desire to put ourselves on record," they said, "on policies which should be universal among citizens of the United States, who speak loudly enough of liberty and democracy; as well as among Christians to whom the brotherhood of man is more than a window dressing slogan. We state that these policies must become the collective and individual policies of our government, and every brand and representative of it; and of the individual citizens as well. These policies include: complete political equality of opportunity, complete economic equality of opportunity in every field, and complete social equality of opportunity."

White And Defense

DEC 22 1940

WALTER WHITE, secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, writing in last week's issue of the Saturday Evening Post, addressed himself to the subject, "It's Our Country, Too," in which he criticized the army, navy, marine corps and the war producing industries for their rank-discriminatory policies against Negroes.

His article points out the paradoxical situation that while this country is putting everything it has into its national defense efforts to make for a strong army and navy the Negroes are fighting for the privilege of fighting for their country. "Meanwhile, the Negroes' fight for the right to fight has only started. It will continue till, all along the line, Negroes receive their fair share in the task of National defense," White writes.

White speaks of the loyalty of Negroes to the United States. "Of the wartime loyalty of Negroes and the value of Negro troops, I do not believe that there is any long much question. There is no known case of Negro treason or sabotage against the United States. No minority group in the country has been freer from Fifth Columnist suspicions. In the numerous photographs of those companies of young men who lately flocked to the marriage license bureaus to escape the draft, I have yet to find a Negro."

Negro youths have become air-minded, he points out. But he adds that the Army and Navy has not seen fit to give opportunity for expression to our youths. If it takes quick nervous responses to make a good aviator Negroes qualify for their athletic records prove amazing agility and coordination.

300 Jewish Religious Leaders Back NAACP Fight Against Jim Crow

They call for passage of Federal Anti-Lynching Bill.

DEC 27 1940

New York—Three hundred Jewish religious leaders, members of the Rabbinical Assembly of America, in a forthright declaration, have advised the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People that "we wish to associate ourselves with you in your protest against the segregation of Negroes in the newly conscripted army."

Speaking through the Assembly's social justice committee, the made the statement in a letter to the association signed by Dr. Robert Gordis, chairman of the committee, and made public by the N. A. A. C. P. today. The complete text of the letter, which also expresses the organization's full support behind the fight to pass the anti-lynching bill, follows:

"On behalf of the Social Justice Committee of the Rabbinical Assembly of America which represents over three hundred Jewish spiritual leaders in America, we wish to associate ourselves with you in your protest against the segregation of Negroes in the newly conscripted army. We regard this as a gratuitous insult to loyal American citizens and a step that is fraught with peril for the maintenance of democratic institutions."

Walter White Speaks At Tuskegee Institute

DEC 28 1940

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. — Walter White, secretary of the NAACP in an address in the Institute Chapel here recently discussed the work and objectives of the association and called attention to some recent programs and the efforts of the association in connection with the struggle to obtain equal salaries for Negro teachers and equal educational opportunities for Negroes.

The speaker placed special emphasis on the Negro and the National Defense program, giving some detailed discussions and concrete instances of the work of the associatiton in this connection. He stated that trained and efficient technicians in the Negro group should be an important part of vocational education and that with the training of Negro youth skilled and competent persons should be ready when the persistent demands to which the association is pressing may be met.

N.A.A.C.P.- 1940

Fight for Ballot To Be Leading N.A.A.C.P. Topic

NEW YORK — The determined campaign for voting privileges in the southern states, headed up by the plan to file legal action in Texas against the white primary, will be the leading topic in the thirty-first annual N.A.A.C.P. conference which meets June 18-23 in Philadelphia.

Delegates and leaders in N.A.A.C.P. work in southern states are coming to Philadelphia to concentrate on a campaign for the ballot as the chief activity of the N.A.A.C.P. for the coming year, according to advance registrations received here.

Texas colored people are enthusiastic in their attack on the white primary law of that state and already have collected more than $1,000 toward the expenses of fighting a case through the United States supreme court if necessary.

Houston, Texas has announced that it wants the 1941 conference of the N.A.A.C.P. to meet in that city and a hot fight looms at Philadelphia between Houston and Los Angeles, Cal., which announced last fall that it wanted the 1941 meeting.

The Philadelphia conference will be launched Tuesday night, June 18 in historic Tindley Temple with a keynote address by Arthur B. Spingarn, N.A.A.C.P. president, and an address by John L. Lewis, head of the Clo. A welcome address will be extended the delegates by Mayor Robert A. Lamberton. President Harry F. Greene of the Philadelphia branch will preside.

The twenty-fifth Spingarn medal will be presented to Dr. Louis T. Wright on Wednesday night, June 19, by Dr. Robert L. Cecil.

Youth night at the conference will be marked June 21 with a speech by Aubrey Williams, NYA administrator.

Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia of New York will wind up the conference Sunday afternoon, June 23 with a speech which will be broadcast over a nation-wide radio network. Walter White, N.A.A.C.P. secretary, will also speak at this closing meeting.

More than 600 delegates from 30 states are exepcted to attend the sessions, coming from as far west as California and as far south as Florida.

FIREWORKS ARE EXPECTED AT N.A.A.C.P. MEET

Lewis May Launch 3rd Party Movement At Annual Confab

NEW YORK—Politics will hold the main spotlight when the thirty-first annual conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People meets in Philadelphia, Pa., June 18-23.

The N.A.A.C.P. meet will wind up the day before the Republican National Convention opens in the City of Brotherly Love. It is expected that discussions of the N.A.A.C.P. delegates and resolutions of the conference will have some sharp opinions on the presidential race and the attitude of the two major parties toward Race welfare.

The fireworks undoubtedly will be touched off the opening night, Tuesday, June 18, when John L. Lewis, C.I.O. chief, speaks on "The Negro and the Labor Movement."

Although the topic is strictly on labor, the C.I.O. leader is expected to call attention to the treatment of the Race and invite the Race to participate in a third party movement.

Dean William H. Hastie, of the Howard university law school and chairman of the N.A.A.C.P. national legal committee will lead a lively discussion Thursday morning, June 20, on the subject, "The N.A.A.C.P. and Political Parties." Wednesday night, June 19, Alderman Earl B. Dickerson of Chicago will deliver an address on "The Negro and the Franchise," hitting out at the restriction on Race voting and calling for a nation-wide drive for the ballot.

Letter Carrier Pays $500 Cash For NAACP Life Membership

CLEVELAND, Ohio— Closing one of the most successful campaigns in many years the local branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People announced that Delvin Johnson, a letter carrier paid in full a $500 life membership in the Association. Miss Sue Grant secured the membership.

The drive netted 1,120 new members and more than $2,200. Dr. N. K. Christopher, assisted by Miss Eleanor Alexander, directed the drive.

N.A.A.C.P. to Present Six Merit Scrolls

NEW YORK.—Merit scrolls will be awarded to six members of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People for outstanding contributions to the work of the organization during the past year, at the association's 31st annual conference to be held in Philadelphia June 18-23 at Tindley Temple, Broad and Fitzwater streets.

Those named include: Leon A. Ransom, Washington, D. C.; member of the association's national legal committee; Mrs. Sarah M. Nutter, Charleston, W. Va.; Mrs. Zella M. Taylor, Los Angeles; George C. Gordon, Springfield, Mass.; the Rev. E. C. Estell, Dallas, Texas; and Withas M. Gayle Newark, N. J.

BALLOT FIGHT IS TOPIC AT NAACP MEET

Leaders Lay Plans to Halt Disfranchisement In Land Of Dixie

NEW YORK—The determined campaign for voting privileges in the southern states, headed up by the plan to file legal action in Texas against the white primary, will be the leading topic in the thirty-first annual National Association for the Advancement of Colored People conference which meets June 18-23 in Philadelphia.

Delegates and leaders in N.A.A.C.P. work in southern states are coming to Philadelphia to concentrate on a campaign for the ballot as the chief activity of the N.A.A.C.P. for the coming year, according to advance registrations received here.

Texas people are enthusiastic in their attack on the white primary law of that state and already have collected more than $1,000 toward the expenses of fighting a case through the United States Supreme Court if necessary.

Houston has announced that it wants the 1941 conference of the N.A.A.C.P. to meet in that city and a hot fight looms at Philadelphia between Houston and Los Angeles, which announced last fall that it wanted the 1941 meeting.

The Philadelphia conference will be launched Tuesday night, June 18 in historic Tindley Temple with a keynote address by Arthur B. Spingarn, N.A.A.C.P. president, and an address by John L. Lewis, head of the C.I.O.

A welcome address will be extended the delegates by Mayor Robert A. Lamberton. President Harry F. Greene of the Philadelphia branch will preside.

The twenty-fifth Spingarn medal will be presented to Dr. Louis T. Wright on Wednesday night, June 19, by Dr. Robert L. Cecil.

Youth night at the conference will be marked June 21 with a speech by Aubrey Williams, NYA administrator.

Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia of New York will wind up the conference Sunday afternoon, June 23 with a speech which will be broadcast over a nationwide radio network. Walter White, N.A.A.C.P. secretary, will also speak at this closing meeting.

More than 600 delegates from 30 states are expected to attend the sessions, coming from as far west as California and as far south as Florida.

Marian Anderson To Get N.A.A.C.P. Life Member Medal

PHILADELPHIA, Pa. — Bronze medals, denoting the fact that the recipients are $500 Life Members of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, will be awarded at the organization's 31st annual conference here this week to three persons, N.A.A.C.P. officials announced today.

Topping the list is Marian Anderson, the internationally famous singer. Others who will receive medals are Mrs. Ellen Ford Brooks, of Swiftwater, Pa., and Delvin J. Johnson, of Cleveland.

The medals will be presented by Arthur B. Spingarn, president of the association at the final mass meeting of the conference to be held at the Metropolitan Opera house, North Broad and Fitzwater streets, Sunday, June 23.

C. I. O. CHIEF BLASTS F. D. R. AT N. A. A. C. P. CONVENTION

Says New Deal Responsible for Making Depression and Unemployment Chronic In American Life

PHILADELPHIA, Pa. — Excoriating President Roosevelt and his New Deal administration for making "depression and unemployment a chronic fact in American life," while offering "involvment or intrevention in the European war" as a way out, John L. Lewis, chairman of the Congress of Industrial organizations told 1,500 delegatees and visitors attending the opening meeting of the N. A. A. C. P.'s 31st annual conference here Tuesday, June 18, that "It is time for all Americans to take stock of the problems which face them today."

Pointing out that the salvation of the Negro People in America today "lies in the same measure as does that of labor as a whole," he told the meeting, which was held in Tindley Temple, Broad and Fitzwater Streets, that "Two great rights guarantee the condition of labor and the Negro in a democracy. The first is the right to organize in a union as workers. The second is the right of political expression freely and unhampered."

Analyzes Congress

He analyzed the work of the Congress of Industrial Organizations and Labor's Non-Partisan League in their program of guaranteeing the "welfare and the rights of all Americans who work for a living."

With this as a prelude to an offer of cooperation between the C. I. O. and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in an effort to work out common problems such as the fight to pass the Anti-lynching bill and the Anti-Poll Tax bill, the C. I. O. chairman invited the association to join hands with Labor's Non-Partisan League and the C. I. O. Of this he said:

Offers Cooperation

"Labor, through Labor's Non-Partisan League, has already offered to the National Negro Congress the hand of cooperation in a common cause. To the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, we offer that cooperation.

The C. I. O. and this association have a common interest in many matters—in the abolition of the poll tax, in the wiping out of lynching, in the preservation of the rights of collective bargaining, civil liberties, in the establshing of a sound, complete public welfare program. For these matters, I offer you the cooperation of Labor's Non Partisan League, and all of its members of the C. I. O. I ask your cooperation. I believe we can readily stand together making this nation a happier, greater, more free people.

MERIT AWARDS PRESENTED AT PHILADELPHIA

Recipients Represent All Sections if Country, Coast to Coast

PHILADELPHIA. —(ANP)— Climaxing the annual meeting of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored people Merit Awards were presented Sunday, June 23, to the six men and women whose service to the race and to the association's program has been noteworthy throughout the years.

Recipients

All awards were by unanimous vote of the committee. The certificate is an engraved diploma which can be suitably framed and bears the signature of the N. A. A. C. P. president and the board chairman.

Recipients of the coveted award were as follows: Dr. Leon A. Ransom, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. Sarah Meriwether Nutter, Charleston, W. Va.; Mrs. Zella M. Taylor, Los Angeles; George C. Gordon, Springfield, Mass.; Rev. E. C. Estell, Dallas and Withas M. Gayle, Newark, N. J.

Comment describing the achievements of the receipients was in part, as follows:

Gives Services

Dr. Leon A. Ransom is a lawyer and has given his talents to the work of the N.A.A.C.P. for years. This Award of Honor is not, however, given him in simple recognition of the legal services who serve the Association, only lawyers would get any award in almost any year, and certainly all six of the awards granted this ear would go to attorneys. But Leon A Ransom's special merit it that he gave his services without charge, not simply as an attorney, buy as a loyal member of the N. A. A. C. P.; he has organized branches and defended cases, helped to set the great Washington, D. C., Branch back on its feet, without any expectation of reward, for these Awards were not even in existence when much of this service was done by him.

Manages Concert

Mrs. Sarah Meriwether Nutter, wife of one of the most active and long loyal officers of the N. A. A. C. P., of Charleston, W. Va., is not being honored for that reason, but has earned this Award in her own right: by years of devoted service through the greatest Branch in her state, and by crowning this meriotious career in 1940 by managing a great concert with Miss Marian Anderson, out of which $1,000 came to the National Office and another $1,000 was put into the treasury of the branch.

Acts as Secretary

Mrs. Zella M. Taylor—the committee experienced the keenest pleasure in making this award to Zella M. Taylor, a representative of the far west, and a woman. Zella M. Taylor, a representativeTetaonna Taylor represents a career interested, in the N. A. A. C. P.: she was once an assistant secretary, associated with one of our best secretaries, also a woman, who sickened and died. Since that time, in Los Angeles Mrs. Tayor has carried on as secretary. In 1928 we had in the argest annual conference we have ever had,—in point of attendance at all meetings, and in the amount of money raised both before and during the conference.

Honor City

Through George C. Gordon, of Springfield, Mass., we can honor an entire city. Some years ago when the N. A. A. C. P. by a special campaing was trying to induce American communities to give at least one penny for each person in its colored population, it was found that Springfield was already giving regularly 10 cents for each colored person its population. Long under the leadership of George Gordon, Springfield has been one of the most successful branches of the N. A. A. C. P.; has entertained the annual Conference in one of its best meeting, and perhaps better than any other city it has housed the coference delegates and presented them the best to be found in the city.

Testifies

The Rev. C. C. Estell recently came to Washington, D. C., to testify in behalf of the efforts to pass an anti-lynching law. This was at the risk of his life. Later some of his property was attacked and destroyed by fire in Dallas—and Dallas is one of the better cities of Texas. Surely, General Sherman was not altogether wrong about that state. In this act of courage the Reverend showed himself to be more than a pastor of his people in their religious life, but a leader in their fight for social justice and citzenshp equality.

Enlists Group

Withas M. Gayle, of Newark, N. J., can stand for that group of loyal members of the ranks. Without urging he has multiplied himself many times in his branch be enlisting new members. As a new ember he took the matter with such seriousness that he went out at once and enrolled more than 100 others.

Winston-Salem, N. C., Sentinel
December 15, 1940

Pickens To Speak Here December 20

William Pickens, director of the branches of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People will speak at the First Baptist Church on Friday, December 20, at 7:45 o'clock. Music will be furnished by the Acme Quartet and the Safe Bus Choral Club under the direction of J. D. Wright. Pickens is appearing under the auspices of the local branch of the N. A. A. C. P.

He was born in Anderson county, S. C. When he was seven years of age, his parents moved to Arkansas, and he graduated from the high school there as valedictorian of the class.

From high school, he entered Talladega College in Alabama and finished the bachelor of arts course, after which he entered Yale University where he received the degree of A. B., the Phi Beta Kappa Key, and rank in the Philosophical Oration group, the highest ranking group in the class. In his career as a teacher he received the following honors: A diploma from the British Esperanto Association; the master of arts degree from Fisk University; the Litt. D. from Selma University; and LL. D. from Wiley University.

After teaching foreign languages and other subjects in Talladega College for 10 years, he spent one year in Wiley University as head of the department of Greek and sociology. He was then elected as dean of Morgan College in Baltimore where he served for five years, being vice-president in the last two years. On February 1, 1920, he resigned from educational work to take a position with the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

He has made many trips to Europe to attend conferences and deliver lectures in England, Scotland, Germany, Poland, Russia, Switzerland, and Austria.

Pickens is the author of "The Heir of Slaves," an autobiography; "The New Negro," a collection of essays; "The Vengeance of the Gods," short stories; "Bursting Bonds," autobiographical; and "American Aesop," after-dinner stories.

He is well known as an orator and contributor to the press and leading periodicals, and is contributing editor of the Associated Negro Press.

He was a member of the Niagara movement which antedated the N. A. A. C. P., and is a member of Omega Psi Phi.

He served as forum leader in the federal forum projects (U. S. Department of the Interior) during 1937 and 1938.

N.A.A.C.P. - 1940

DECISION IS THIRTEENTH VICTORY WON BY N.A.A.C.P. BEFORE HIGHEST TRIBUNAL

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—"The Negro citizens of Florida, who have given freely of their nickels and dimes through their local churches throughout this long six-year fight, regard this supreme court victory as a 'Second Emancipation'."

This was the statement issued here by S. D. McGill in commenting on the unanimous United States Supreme court decision handed down on Lincoln's birthday, freeing four young Negroes whose death sentence had been affirmed by the Florida supreme court on the basis of "voluntarily confessions" secured after a week of torture, the telling of which shocked the members of the highest court in the land.

To Mr. McGill, a member of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People's national legal staff, who carried the case to the Florida high court five times, the decision represented not only the thirteenth victory of the association out of 14 cases carried to the United States supreme court, but the culmination of six years of struggle, out of which he received only $177 for his own services. Mr. McGill and Leon A. Ransom, also of the N.A.A.C.P. national legal staff, argued the case before the high court.

The high court's decision, which was read by Mr. Justice Hugo L. Black, reversed the death sentence faced by Izell Chambers, Walter Woodard, Charlie Davis and Jack Williamson. They had been charged with the murder of Robert Darcey, a white fish peddler in Pompano, a small town in Broward county, Florida, near Fort Lauderdale on the night of May 13, 1933.

Reaffirm 14th Amendment

In one of the most forceful reaffirmations of the fourteenth amendment to the United States constitution, which guarantees every person convicted of a crime the right of a fair trial, the United States supreme court vigorously condemned the torture suffered by these young men, by means of which the state of Florida was able to wring a confession of guilt from them. Setting forth the attitude of the court on this issue, which so clearly involves citzenship rights and liberties, Justice Black said:

".....In view of its historical setting and the wrongs which called it into being, the due process provision of the Fourteenth amendment—just as in the Fifth—has led few to doubt that it was intended to guarantee procedural standards adequate and appropriate, then and thereafter, to protect at all times, people charged with or suspected of crime by those holding positions of power and authority.

Torture on Minorities

".....From the popular hatred and abhorrence of illegal confinement, torture and extortion of confessions of violations of the 'law of the land' evolved the fundamental idea that no man's life, liberty or property be forfeited as criminal punishment for violation of that law until there had been a charge fairly made and fairly tried in public tribual free of prejudice, passion, excitement and tyrannical power....They who have suffered most from the secret and dictatorial proceedings have almost always been the poor, the ignorant and the numerically weak, the friendless and the powerless...."

Pointing out that the torture upon this type of criminal procedure has always been visited upon racial minorities, Justice Black said:

"Tyrannical governments had immemorially utilized dictatorial criminal procedure and punishment to make scapegoats of th. weak, or of helpless political, religious, or racial minorities and those who differed, who would not conform, and who resisted tyranny."

The following is the story of the victims who were freed on Lincoln's birthday:

"Robert Darcey, a white fish dealer, was murdered in Pompano, a small town in Broward county, Florida, near Fort Lauderdale, on May 13, 1933, about 9 p.m. Some 20 or 30 Negroes in the little town were arrested that same night and the following day—Sunday, put in jail and held on suspicion. All of them were later released, however, except Izell Chambers, Walter Woodard, Charlie Davis and Jack Williamson.

Talk of Mob Violence

Feeling among the people of Broward county ran high and there was talk of mob violence to be heard everywhere. J. T. Williams, an old convict guard from an adjoining county, a mere volunteer, hastily came to the assistance of Sheriff Clark and helped him round up the suspects and his services were so effective, according to Sheriff Clark, that the sheriff entrusted him with the duty of fixing the responsibility on somebody for the murder. Two days later Williamson and Woodard were rushed to Miami, Fla., and lodged on the fifteenth floor of the jail to prevent them from being lynched.

"From the time Darcey was murdered, all efforts were made to force confessions from the many suspects in jail of the crime. The men were brutalized in jail and tortured by this convict guard Williams, Sheriff Clark and his deputies for a week to make them confess. The men finally cracked under the strain and on May 21, 1933, confessed to a crime which they now say they never committed. On the same night the grand jury indicted the four of them and a few days later sentences of death were pronounced upon all of them by the circuit judge of Broward county.

These boys, all young, ignorant Negroes, strangers and without friends, had come from Georgia and North Carolina only a short time before for the purpose of picking beans, an industry quite profitable for farmers at that season of the year.

White Lawyers Did Nothing

The white lawyers who claimed to represent these defendants did nothing for them at the trials, made no objections to the evidence, made no motions to exclude the illegal confessions of guilt offered against the accused, made no motions for new trials, took no appeals to the Supreme court of Florida from the death sentences imposed, nor did they take any of the steps known to lawyers whatsoever, to prevent the sentences of death from being swiftly carried out by the law enforcement officers of the state of Florida.

Shortly after the trial judge pronounced sentences of death upon them, they were carried to Raiford Fla., some 350 miles away, to be electrocuted. Their heads were shaved and their bodies otherwise perpared for the death chamber when public spirited citizens of Duval county, Fla., composed of the Ministerial Alliance and the local branch of the N.A.A.C.P. employed lawyers of the condemned men's own race, who took legal steps to prevent their electrocution, then set for August 4, 1933.

Three Re-trials

The Florida supreme court on December 19, 1933, affirmed the judgments and sentences of death. S. D. McGill of the Jacksonville, Florida bar, then presented argument to the Florida supreme court to reconsider its ruling and after consideration that court reversed itself and the case went back for trial on May 2, 1934, and again the trial judge and jury upheld the illegal confessions, but upon appeal to the Supreme court of Florida, the trial court was again reversed. And so, upon three subsequent trials resulting in conviction, the judgments of the trial court were reversed by the Supreme court of Florida until finally, on March 3, 1939, the Supreme court of Florida upheld the convictions and sentences of death.

When the case was tried in February, 1935, information was rife in and about Broward county, that upon the return of the defendants to Broward county for trial, they would be lynched. Added belief in this rumor came when Reuben Stacey, a Negro, was taken from Sheriff Clark and lynched almost in sight of the jail where these men were kept.

May Have New Trial

However, great precaution was taken and under the protection of a number of law enforcement officers and machine guns, Attorney McGill alone appearing for the condemned men, the trial went on. A jury again found the men guilty and they were quickly spirited away under heavy guard for safe keeping.

The case was taken to the supreme court of the United States on March 3, 1939, after the Florida supreme court denied a motion for rehearing in the case. The case was argued in the supreme court of the United States on January 4, 1940, by S. D. McGill and Leon A. Ransom.

The court's decision remands the case to the Florida supreme court Meantime the four Negro youths continue to occupy "death row" cells at the state prison farm at Raiford near Fort Lauderdale, where they have spent almost their entire time since 1933.

According to Louis F. Maire, assistant state atorney, no action will be taken to determine whether the victims will be given another trial or set free, until the copy of the high court's opinion has been forwarded.

"If there is enough evidence left without the confessions to warrant it, there is a possibility of a new trial." he said.

NEW YORK MANUFACTURER INCLUDES NAACP IN WILL

NEW YORK, Mar. 14—M. L. Adler, manufacturer of bowling alley equipment, who died February 19, remembered the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in his will, it was revealed here this week.

The exact amount which will go to the N. A. A. C. P. is not known, however, since it is to share with four other organizations in the income from the residuary estate. The amount of the residuary estate or the rate of income are not known, therefore, the sum which the N. A. A. C. P. will receive cannot be announced.

The association, however, is to receive one-twelfth of the net income from the residuary estate, which will be divided and paid out annually. The official announcement said the residuary estate was "more than $10,000."

Mr. Adler's will revealed him to be concerned with the welfare of all races and religions. He wrote:

"My dear wife—during her lifetime—and I reached the belief that a testator renders scant honor to his own church or his own relatives if he makes them his sole beneficiaries and neglects the general public from which wealth really came."

Five-twelfths of the income from the estate will go to the Federation for the Support of Jewish Philanthropic Societies; two-twelfths each to the Charity Organization Society of New York, the United Hospital Fund of New York, and the Catholic Charities of the Archdiocese of New York; the remaining twelfth to the N. A. A. C. P.

Mrs. Adler, who died about two years ago, began contributing to the N. A. A. C. P. in 1929 and gave regularly each year until her death. In 1938 Mr. Adler sent a contribution in her memory.

White Students Plan to Attend NAACP Session

RICHMOND—The first annual student conference of the NAACP to be held at Virginia Union University from March 29 to 31, has brought applications from both white and colored college students throughout the East, South, North and Midwest. The conference will be organized democratically and all delegates will participate in all phases of the program.

The theme of the conference, "Resources for Democracy in Youth," will be brought out in discussion groups on Saturday morning, March 30.

Subjects to be taken up include "Democracy in Education," "Politics and Government," "Security and Opportunity," and "Relationships of Minority Struggles."

A symposium, led by Prof. H. J. McGuinn, will be held on Sunday morning on "Strategy and Techniques for Minority Groups."

National leaders from all over the country will be present, chief of whom will be Walter White, executive secretary of the NAACP.

The Union chapter, headed by Miss Bathrus Bailey, and the Richmond Youth Council, with William Richardson as president, will be joint hosts to the delegates.

VICTORY ONCE MORE

THE NATIONAL Association for the Advancement of Colored People has won two more notable victories within the past week. The first was the reversal of a Texas Supreme Court's death verdict against Bob White, young Negro charged with rape in 1937; the other was the bringing out of the Senate sub-committee of the anti-lynching bill.

In its court action, the N. A. A. C. P. also scored its 15th victory in the United States Supreme Court and the third within the past six weeks against brutal treatment of Negro prisoners to get them to confess crimes with which they were charged. The fight will continue, the association promises, against continuance of this practice of those in the South who mete out "justice".

In its other victory, the N. A. A. C. P. scored a win over Southern Senators who have ever fought passage of anti-lynch legislation. By a 11-4 vote the bill was reported favorably out of committee. However, the promise was made by Southern Senators, chief among them Senator Connally of Texas, that they would filibuster the bill to death when it comes up in the Senate for action.

Only by constant vigilance of all agencies working for Negroes will Negroes get their just dues as promised by the United States Constitution. It means fighting and fighting hard; it also means that Negroes will have to support these associations not only morally but also financially.

The New York Age urges its readers to respond to appeals made by the N.A.A.C.P. for financial assistance in its fight for the anti-lynching bill. Contributions may be sent to the association at 69 Fifth avenue, New York. N. Y.

Chattanooga Tenn. Daily Times
April 17, 1940

500 MEMBERS SOUGHT BY NEGRO ASSOCIATION

A campaign for 500 members for the local branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People was launched last night at a meeting, following an address by Dean William Pickens, field representative from the New York office, at the Masonic hall, 411 East Ninth street.

Pickens, a graduate of Yale university and a former dean of Morgan college, Baltimore, made a plea for more unity among Negroes, and stated that "the larger side of my education has been gained since I have been out here in the school of experience dealing with human beings and human issues." He said that, aside from taking up issues of civil liberties and justice among Negroes, the organization has been instrumental in "seeing to it that justice is done wherever possible for poor, untrained Negroes, who are often railroaded to prison because of lack of funds for defense."

Dr. P. A. Stephens, president of the local branch, introduced the speaker and announced that eighty-two members had been recorded.

DEAN WILLIAM PICKENS SAYS

NOV 30 1940

"That it is better to be hated than to hate.
"That it is better to be lied against than to lie.
"That it is better to be love than to be loved.
"That it is less disgraceful to be cheated than to cheat
"That it is better to receive evil than to give it.
"That it is less of a loss to be robbed than to commit robbery.
"That the thrill of the open fight is not to be found in treachery.
"That honesty is far more reliable than shrewdness.
"That it is better to forgive than to revenge.
"That friends are better than things; and friendship the chief gain.
"That in monetary valuation, one dollar is worth 100 cents; but in other values, one honest cent is worth more than 100 dishonest dollars."

NAACP - 1940

THE CRISIS, THE OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

OCT 25 1940

The United States of America, is supposed to be the land of the free and the home of the brave. Whether this is true in fact or practice or not; The Bill of Rights guarantees to every American citizen; free speech, free press and the right of free assembly in the time of peace. We concede the Crisis and its Editor, all that these Constitutional guarantees provide; but we do not concede its Editor the privilege or right, to palm off their personal political views, on the public as the political faith of the Association, throughout the country. If it was wrong and contrary to the policy of the Association, for Dean Pickens to join a non-political organization, which has as its prime objective, the promotion of the election of Mr. Willkie, President of the United States, then it is equally as wrong for Editor Roy Wilkins to use the columns of the official organ of the Association to promote the re-election of President Roosevelt.

The Crisis is the official organ of the Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and not the personal property or mouthpiece of its Editor or any officer of the Association. The Magazine is public property and ought to adopt and maintain strictly, a non-partisan and non-sectarian policy on all public questions.

We do not deny Mr. Wilkins the right to be a democratic, republican, socialist or a what-not, but we do deny him the right or authority, to convert the columns of the official organ into a personal organ to impose half truths on an unsuspecting public. If Pickens had to resign from a non-partisan group, why shouldn't Wilkins resign for supporting a partisan group? We have just read Roy Wilkins' article on Wendell Willkie's Speech to a Negro audience in Chicago, as Mr. Wilkins refers to it; we were surprised that the Editor did not approve of the speech, and were astounded to find that he tried to discolor the plain language, that Mr. Willkie repeated that the public might not misunderstand his position. If Editor Wilkins did not understand Mr. Willkie's statements, on the race question; it was not a lack of intelligence on the part of the Editor; but that he could not serve the democratic party and be fair to race and country. Mr. Wilkins says, Mr. Willkie did not say anything new about lynchings; there is nothing new to say about this crime; it is the same old story, pass an Anti-lynch law. The Editor perverted the facts when he said, the Republican Party passed Anti-lynch law in 1921-22, in the House and then filibustered it to death in the Senate; that was a statement of a half truth. The Republicans did pass an anti-lynching bill in the House in 1921-22, but the bill was filibustered to death in the Senate by the Democrats under the leadership of Senator Underwood of Alabama. Why didn't my brother state the whole truth? Why state an half truth? Why didn't he say, that the Democrats had a large majority in the House in 1937-38, and passed an Anti-lynch Bill in the House, and then filibustered their own bill to death in the Senate. No, he doesn't want the people to know the truth. He knows too well that the only way you can get a Negro to vote the democratic ticket, that you must either fool him or buy him, or both. We feel safe in saying that 99 per cent of the Negroes who work for the democratic party, are on the New Deal Program or are living in hopeful expectation of personal gain. Editor Wilkins said Mr. Willkie did say something about relief; as a fair man why didn't he quote what Mr. Willkie said? If he doesn't like what Mr. Willkie said about unemployment, relief and discrimination in the Departments of the Federal Government; including Civil Service under our President, why didn't he say so? Why dismiss the subject with the brief statement, he said something about it. He said, Mr. Willkie is being backed by big business; it is big business that furnishes the N. A. A. C. P. the money to pay Mr. Wilkins' salary. Little business contributes but little to the support of the Associaton. In fairness to all concerned, Mr. Wilkins ought to tell the public what President Roosevelt said to Mr. White when he asked him would he support an Anti-Lynching Bill, and then tell the public what Messrs. Landon and Willkie said when the question was put up to them. Mr. Roosevelt said he would take the question under advisement and hasn't spoken as yet. Messrs. Landon and Willkie answered promptly yes, I will; Mr. Roosevelt is still silent. Now tell the public why you and the Crisis support a man that is dumb on the question, in preference to two men who promised you that they will help you to pass an Anti-lynching bill and enforce it if passed? The public is entitled to know.

There is a class of Negroes in this country, who prefer the present status of the race, industrially, economically and politically, under the New Deal, if they are assured that their names would remain on the payroll, than for the entire race group to have equal opportunities and privileges under the law as both Messrs. Landon and Willkie promised the race publicly from the stump. But this is a free country and brother Editor and all other Negroes who agree with him have a right to vote for a commercial consideration or human liberty, and reap what they sow. If they think that a meal ticket is worth more than freedom they are entitled to the wisdom of their judgment.

—Union-Review.

NAACP Leads Vote Campaign

Citing the lynching last June of Elbert Williams, NAACP official, who helped to lead a right-to-vote campaign among Negroes in Brownsville, Tennessee as the most flagrant case brought before the Justice Department in many years, the statement quoted an association representative in Brownsville as saying: "Members of the mob that lynched Elbert Williams can be seen in Brownsville each day going about their work as though they had killed only a rabbit. Tip Hunter ,the leader of the mob, recently took office as Sheriff of the county. The NAACP has successfully pulled the cover off the damnable conditions in Brownsville, and we have also exposed the discriminating practices of the Department of Justice. If the F. B. I. men are offering an alibi that they are unable to locate the members of the mob, I am willing to lead the mpersonally to each man named in the afidavits executed by Elisha and Thomas Davis."

Richmond, Va., Times-Dispatch
October 27, 1940

N.A.A.C.P. to Organize In Amelia County

AMELIA—A meeting will be held in the old Russell Grove Chapel in Amelia County at 8 P. M. tomorrow for the purpose of organizing a local branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Installing officers will be Dr. J. W Tinsley, president of the Richmond branch of the organization, and John S. Collins, vice-president of the Richmond branch and director of the Order of St. Luke. Other Negro leaders will attend.

Mrs. Edith W. Cooper is program director and Thomas Johnson will preside.

Presence at the meeting of interested white citizens is requested by the organizers.

Knoxville, Tenn. Journal,
Nov. 21, 1940-

300 Negroes Join Organization Here

More than 300 members of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People have been obtained in the Knoxvi. drive for 1000 membership, it wa. announced last night.

Mrs. Daisy Lampkin, national field secretary of the NAACP, conducting the campaign, predicted the 1000 goal will be reached by Sunday, when a victory program will be given at Mt. Zion Baptist Church.

Five persons already have brought in 15 or more members during the campaign. They are Dr. E. M. Carter, Mrs. J. H. Presnell, L. S. Sinclair, Mrs. Pearl Franklin and Mrs. J. B. Watson.

Chattanooga, Tenn. Daily Times
December 9, 1940

Dr. Stephens Re-Elected

Dr. P. A. Stephens was re-elected president of the Chattanooga unit of the National Association for Advancement of Colored People yesterday on the eve of the unit's campaign for new members.

Others elected at the meeting held in Masonic hall, 411 East Ninth street, were L. D. Collins, vice-president; Prof. T. E. Cravens, secretary; Dr. N. B. Callier, treasurer, and W. O. Bryson, assistant secretary.

CLAIMS PRESS MISCONSTRUED CONFERENCE

NOV 2 1940

Flays Leaders Who O.K. Segregation In Church Address

A highbrow Chicago audience Sunday, Oct. 27, heard Walter White, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, disclaim all responsibility for the jim crow army policy announced recently by the government.

Speaking in the auditorium of Wendell Phillips high school at a mass meeting sponsored by the local branch of the association, Mr. White expressed himself as uncompromisingly opposed to any form of discrimination in the nation's armed forces.

Mr. White's address, a speech that carried throughout a defensive note, was based on what he called false interpretation of the widely publicized conference which he, A. Phillip Randolph, and T. Arnold Hill had with President Roosevelt on September 27.

Without revealing the discussion which took place between the conferences, Mr. White inferred that he and his colleagues had not been responsible for the "segregation plan" announced by the White House in a statement of policy issued on October 9.

He quoted from letters addressed to him, Mr. Randolph and Mr. Hill by the President and Stephen Early, the President's secretary, which expressed regrets that the statement of Army policy on Negroes had been "misinterpreted."

In the President's letter, dated October 25, Mr. Roosevelt said, "I regret that your own position, as well as the attitude of both the White House and the War department, has been misunderstood."

The full text of the President's letter outlined a plan for the integration of Negroes into all branches of the service, "combatant as well as supply."

Attacks Race Leadership

A parallel theme of Mr. White's talk was an attack against Race leadership that endorses segregation as a solution to Race problems. Mr. White declared that there are too many "Jim Crow Negroes who want to be segregated" because they have a defeatist attitude and are too lazy to compete.

The note of the attack had already been sounded by A. C. MacNeal, former president of the Chicago branch of the N.A.A.C.P., in an extemporaneous talk made during the interim while the audience awaited Mr. White's arrival from the airport.

Two New Services

Announcement was made by Mr White of two new phases of the N.A.A.C.P.'s fight for the Race:

(1) It will bring legal action for any person who has a bona-fide case of refusal for volunteer service in the army or the navy.

(2) As a result of the many instances of discrimination against Race persons in applying for jobs in factories which have been awarded government contracts for manufacture of war materials, the N.A.A.C.P. proposes to have introduced to Congress a bill which will insist that all contracts let out by the government to munitions plants be made to include clauses which will provide for non-discrimination.

Race Supports Association

Mr. White found it necessary to refute certain charges that the N.A.A.C.P. is hampered in its fight for the Race by having to cater to wealthy whites who, it has been claimed, for the most part support the organization. Race membership in the organization is greatly in the majority and 65 per cent of the income is contributed by Race members, he said.

Mr. White's attitude toward the chances of the Race in its struggle for real democracy was one of optimism founded on his belief that American white people are frightened by the threat of the present world conflict to democracy in general, and that they are beginning to realize that such things as segregation and lynching are to American democracy what a bad apple is to a barrel of sound apples.

NOV 2 1940

Attorney Blakey Presides

Atty. George A. Blakey, as chairman of the committee on arrangements, was master of ceremonies. Several prominent Chicago citizens participated in the program.

In a postscript to his speech, Mr. White told of having witnessed the presentation of the Hansberry case in the United States Supreme Court by five Chicago attorneys. He reported the presentation as being magnificent, and as having been apparently favorably received by the court, in contrast to a somewhat unfavorable reception of the opposition.

The N.A.A.C.P. secretary is on a nation-wide speaking tour. From here he will go to Boston, New York, and Richmond. Following engagements there, he will leave for an extended itinerary on the Pacific coast.

WALTER WHITE'S SPEECH

A nice crowd was present Sunday afternoon to hear Walter White air the discriminations which are constantly being practiced against our group in various and divers places. The supposed attack upon President Roosevelt's army discrimination plan did not materialize in the form which had been anticipated by many of the auditors who were expecting the Roosevelt blast from the NAACP secretary. Those who understood the situation could readily see that White's supposed attack on the administration was what is commonly known as a "pillow fight"—loud sounding, but with no force. He used big words and straddled issues during the major portion of his speech, but we received the impression that deep down in his heart Walter White knew that President Roosevelt had really been the friend of the Negro and that the big business and industrialists who are backing Wendell Willkie for President are the ones who have kept the Negro down so far as giving him an opportunity to work. For instance, Mr. White said that these industrialists were the ones who had established the custom of keeping the Negro down by putting him on the list of employment as "the last to be hired and the first to be fired." The speaker admitted that more dangerous to the well being of the Negro was the practice of denying him decent employment than was any discrimination against us in the armed forces of the United States.

There was nothing new in White's address. It was merely a rehashing of the same old thing. We are all agreed that whatever affects one of us, affects all of us. differences in our social status notwithstanding. We are all agreed that the segregation of Negroes in this country is the blood child of race prejudice, against which we all are ready and willing to fight. The difference among us lies in our method of approach. NOV 1 1940

Despite Mr. White's efforts to make it appear that the issue was so great that it was necessary for the whole office force of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People to get out into the field to protest the President's action, yet there is a lingering suspicion that it was intended from the beginning to be a political move. We make this comment in view of the fact that in the past when important issues came up where it was necessary for one or two of the national officers to take the field, such actions were preceded by an appeal for money to "help carry on this fight," but it is noticeable that in this case where these officials travel all over the country in airplanes, with other expense incidental to these trips, not one word came from Mr. White Sunday for money from the members to help pay this expense. Where did all this money come from? Can't we see? Don't we understand? Think.

NEGRO PUBLICATION FLAYS GOV. COOPER

Charges Are Made in Connection With Selective Draft Registration

NEW YORK, Nov. 2. (AP)—The National Association for Advancement of Colored People criticized Governor Prentice Cooper of Tennessee in its weekly news publication for a statement attributed to the governor in connection with registration for selective military service.

The publication said a committee of negroes, calling upon Cooper to ask him to name some negroes as members of draft boards, was told "this is a white man's country."

"Last June," said the statement, "negro citizens in Brownsville, Tenn., tried to register to vote in the Nov. 5 election and one man was lynched for his efforts. Others were driven out of town by mobs. Governor Cooper did nothing to aid them or try to catch the lynchers."

11-3-40

"But he told the committee of colored citizens recently that negroes had better register for the draft or they would be subject to a $10,000 fine or prison.

"Governor Cooper thinks it is all right for negroes to register to die for America but all wrong for them to register to vote and help choose the people who will rule over them.

"Governor Cooper's complete remarks as reported to the N. A. A. C. P. committee

"'This is a white man's country. America was settled by English, Scotch and Irish settlers who came here and shed their blood for it. White men cut down the trees, ploughed the fields and developed America. The negro had nothing to do with the settling of America. Of course negroes worked some but they came to the scene later after New England was settled.

"'You fellows ought to feel proud that you are in a great country like America. It is the best place for you and your people. Now, one important thing you preachers ought to tell your boys is to go to the stations and register for military service because if they don't they will be arrested and fined $10,000 or put in prison until they work it out. I have a job to do as governor of Tennessee and that is to see that all men of draft age register, white and colored, and I don't intend to have any trouble or confusion doing it.'"

N.A.A.C.P. Presents Planks To Platform Committee of G.O.P.

Identical Resolutions to Be Offered Democratic Convention When It Meets in Chicago

PHILADELPHIA. —The 31st annual conference in session here Thursday, June 20, presented the following planks to the national Republican convention.

The resolutions follow:

"Upon no part of the American population are the repercussions of European war so immediate or far-reaching as upon 12 million American Negroes due to the handicaps and disadvantages to which one-tenth of our national population has been subjected for the past three centuries. As steps towards remedying these disparities, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People on behalf of its national board and its 600 branches, youth councils and college chapters located in 41 states and the District of Columbia, urges upon the platform committee and the convention of the Republican party the inclusion of planks setting forth the following principles:

1. Armed Service

"We urge that Negroes be integrated into every branch of the armed service of our government without discrimination or segregation. There is open and notorious discriminaton aganst colored Americans in every branch of the armed forces. It is obvious that it is unreasonable folly to exclude from the potential strength of our country one-tenth of its population on the basis of complexion at a time when our maximum defense strenghth is so urgently needed.

2. Anti-Lynching Bill

"We urge the immediate passage of the federal anti-lynching bill and the invoking of cloture in the United States senate if necessary to overcome a filibuster. This issue of mob violence transcends race and color, though Negroes have been the chief sufferers from this loathsome evil.

"All of the three lynchings during 1940 have been of white Americans, and many of the narrowly avoided mobbings have also been of white persons. Subversive forces will take advantage of the disregard of the duly constituted agencies of law enforcement unless the power of the federal government is brought to bear against dangerous mob violence at a time like this.

3. The Vote

"We condemn the legal and extra-legal methods by which most Negro Americans and many white Americans are denied the right to vote in certain sections of our country. We urge vigorous action, legislative and of every other nature, to end disfranchisement by means of the poll tax, the exclusion from so-called 'white primaries,' and by force, intimidation, and fraud. We condemn all vestiges of lily-whiteism.

4. Employment

"We urge abolition of the color line in employment in all tax-financed projects. We urge active support of legislation by the congress to prohibit discrimination on account of race, creed or color in such projects. We further urge amendment of the National Labor Relations Act to prohibit any labor union which habitually discriminates in the matter of membership on account of race, creed, or color by constitutional provision, ritualistic practice or otherwise, from being designated as the sole bargaining agency for workers.

5. Federal Aid

"We urge the inclusion of effective safeguards against racial discrimination and segregatoin in all legislation providing for federal aid to education, health, housing relief, tenant and farm aid programs, and other services.

6. Social Security Act

"We urge amendment of the Social Security Act to extend its benefits to agricultural and domestic labor.

7. Federal Appointments

"Under all administrations for several decades there has been a steady decline in the number of qualified Negroes appointed to administrative policy making posts in the national government. We urge the abolition of a color bar in such appointments to the end that the American government may have the services of trained, loyal Negro Americans.

8. Civil Rights

"Throughout certain sections of the United States, Negroes are denied their full citizenship rights in flagrant violation of the Civil Rights Act of hte United States. The Department of Justice has been in many instances notoriously reluctant to enforce these statutes when the rights of Negroes are involved. We urge that the Department of Justice and the United States district attorneys take all necessary steps uncompromisingly to insure full enforcement of the present federal statutes prohibiting the denial of citizens of the U. S. all their rights as guaranteed by the Constitution and laws of the United States.

"We have found universally that Negro Americans are heartily sick of the lip service which many politicians of all parties seem to feel is all that is necessary to beguile Negro voters. We, therefore, respectfully insist not only that the above planks be included in the party platform, but that they be remembered as solemn pledges after next November and carried out in every detail."

NAACP Officer Raps South's Labor Policy

Makes Criticism At Conference For Students

RICHMOND, Va.—Walter White, NAACP executive secretary, condemned chambers of commerce and other groups in the South for advertising cheap, unorganized, docile labor as an inducement for northern industries in the South, during an address last week at the first annual NAACP Student Conference at Virginia Union University.

The NAACP secretary, who has investigated lynchings in the South and other conditions affecting the race, described how these advertisements stress the ability of the South to handle agitators and labor organizers. He sharply criticized these organizations for their aid in crushing labor.

VALUABLE TO WHITES

At the outset, Mr. White said the NAACP was as valuable an organization to the whites as it is to colored. The rights and justice for which the organization is fighting are needed by both groups, Mr. White said. The question of lynching, the speaker said, is one affecting not only Negroes but whites as well.

Mr. White said the NAACP should have given more consideration long ago to work among students and that it was a long time getting around to student conferences.

He explained, however, that the heavy program of the organization had prevented the officers from doing all of the things they wanted to do. He praised the young people for their contributions to the cause of the NAACP and assured them that their help

and cooperation are needed in the struggles of minority groups to achieve complete freedom.

The Rev. James H. Robinson director of youth work, told also of the part youth must play in the movement to advance democracy He attacked Great Britain for her imperialistic policies and said he hoped to se the day when the British Empire will be shattered.

Dr. John W. Barco, veteran NAACP booster and professor of Union, delivered the welcome address to the delegates and visitors for President W. J. Clark who was sick. Dr. Barco told of the pioneering work of Union students in student activities of the NAACP and said one of the first student chapters of the organization was established at Union. Some of the most active and militant students in the NAACP have been students.

RECEPTION GIVEN

Miss Bathrus Bailey, president of the Virginia Union University chapter of the NAACP, presided. Music was by the university quartette.

Delegates to the conference were registered between 3 and 6 p.m., after which dinner was served.

Immdiately after the opening session a reception for delagates and visitors was given in Hartshorn Hall under the sponsorship of the Richmond Youth Council headed by William F. Richardson.

The Sunday morning symposium on "Strategy and Techniques for Minority Struggles" was one of the important sessions of the three-day meeting. The symposium was led by Prof. Henry J. McGuinn, of Virginia Union University. William F. Richardson, chairman of the Richmond Youth Council, presided.

We Must Begin at Home To Make Democracy Safe Over World, Says NAACP Head

Dispatch-6/22/40

Notables From All Over America Gather for 31st Annual Conference

Oklahoma City

Program For Year Outlined

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Quoting from the words of Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States, Arthur B. Spingarn, president of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People told the organization's thirty-first annual conference which opened here Tuesday, June 18, that "'We cannot make the world safe for democracy until we make democracy safe for America.'"

Mr. Spingarn, whose address followed that of John L. Lewis, chairman of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, was making the keynote speech at the opening meeting of the conference which was held at Tindley Temple, Broad and Fitzwater streets.

"Democracy," he said, "will not and cannot be safe in America as long as ten per cent of its population is deprived of the rights, privileges and immunities plainly granted to them by the Constitution of the United States."

Pointing out that while "everyone in America must realize that when liberty itself is at stake, the first struggle must be to maintain that liberty and make that liberty safe an secure," the N. A. A. C. P. president said "that does not necessar)ily mean that the struggle for human rights must not go on."

"We cannot expect people," he went on, "to go on forever accepting as a reality an ideal that does not in fact exist, and the Negro, not only for his own sake, but for that of all the people of the United States, must continue the struggle which the N. A. A. C. P. has maintained for thirty years, to accomplish that ideal, to the end that eventually everyone in America, regardless of race, creed, or origin, can be given an equal opportunity to earn a living on equal terms, can be free to maintain their self-respect, free to participate equally in their own government, free to fight equally for the protection of that government, free to live decently, and free to live safely.'

Mr. Spingarn traced the activities of the Association during the past year, emphasizing that this program of struggle must be reinforced by the full participation of larger and larger sections of the Negro population if the democratic ideal for which the organization is striving is to be won. Detailed excerpts of his speech, setting forth the N. A. A. C. P. program for hte coming year, follow:

"We must unceasingly continue our struggle against the attempt to weaken the military strength of our country by eliminating from the military forces one tenth of our population. The Negro must be given the opportunity to fight in every branch of the Army and Navy of the United States. Personally, I cannot help believing that any man, whether inside or outside of the government, is a traitor to his country who by his unwillingness to discard the luxury of his private prejudices, would deny to America one tenth of its potential strength by failing to admit the Negro to every branch of its service. We must continue our struggle for the free exercise of the franchise for all, for the abolition of the poll tax, for the end of the socalled white primary, for the ending of the suppression of a free use of the franchise by force, intimidation and fraud, and we must overcome the indifference of the colored voter to the exercise of that franchise. It is only by fully exercising the privilege of voting that the Negro can hope to preserve his present status and only by an intelligent exercise of that privilege can he hope to obtain his full manhood rights. The traditional policy of the N. A. A. C. P. has been to avoid partisan activities, to recommend the following of principles and not parties. Too great credit cannot be given to our branches which have consistently refused in the face of pressure and inducements of one sort or another, to use the influence of the Association for political purfoses. For a long period, the Negros vote was counted before it went into the ballot box. But that time is happily past and when the time arrives when all political parties in the United States fully realize that the Negro votes not for parties but for principles, that he rewards his friends and punishes his enemies, then, and not until then, will the Negros vote really count.

"We will continue our struggle in the field of labor and we must look realistically at the internecine strife in labor and devise means, legislative and otherwise, against discrimination in labor unions themselves, with the ultimate hope that all unions will follow the splendid examples set by the United Mine Workers, the United Ladies Garment Workers of America, the Amalgamated Clothing Union, the S. W. O. C., the United Automobile Workers, and the like who have themselves vigorously opposed color lines or better still have never permitted race prejudice to be established. We must continually oppose discriminations in government employment, particularly in the employment which will be created by the expenditure of the four billion dollars appropriated for war defense. While many gains have been made in recent years in government agencies. there is still much to be desired in the matter of the appointment of skilled workers and of those in executive positions. Discriminations still exist in such agencies as the Federal Housing Authority (in contrast to the excellent standards of the U. S. Housing Authority) and there is still very much correction needed in relief administration and the farm tenant aid administration especially in the South, where in so many instances Negroes receive only what is left over and in most instances very little at all.

"We must continue our efforts to obtain justice for the Negro in the courts and to end the abuses of police brutalities before arrests and biased trials after arrest.

"We must continue our efforts for equal educational opportunities, equal appropriation of public funds for schools and teachers alike. We have made great progress in the last direction during the past few years. Whether we shall continue to do so in the future depends largely on the support given to the Association by the beneficiaries of these successes, that is, the teachers whose salaries have been increased and those who hope to have them increased.

"If the Negroes of America value their rights highly enough and are willing to fight valiantly enough for them and to make sacrifices enough to obtain and hold them, and if they will follow wise and sincede leadership in their struggles for their rights no powers of darkness can prevent them from ultimately reaching their goal."

Dispatch 6/22/40

Oklahoma City

TEXAS NAACP LEADERS MEET

Courier

WACO, Texas, June 27—A historic meeting of the State Board of Directors of the NAACP was held here last week which brought together leaders from over the state of Texas to discuss the right of franchise of Texas Negro citizens. President A. A. Lucas opened the meeting with a challenging address calling for united support of all Texas Negro citizens in this one effort. Resident Counsel W. J. Durham outlined the procedure which will be followed in filing the Texas Primary case and stated that he was satisfied that a far-reaching victory would result from this fight. Upon the recommendation of the Houston Branch, C. F. Richardson, Jr., was accepted as the plaintiff. The case will be filed in Houston, Harris County, Texas after the July primary election.

Dr. C. A. Whittier, director of the Defense Fund Drive to prosecute this case, gave a detailed report of his plan for raising this money. The state was divided into districts with definite quotas allotted. Mr. Leon Fisher of Overton Texas was named Assistant Director and State Organizer. June 19th was the date accepted for beginning this drive. "It is quite significant," said Dr. Whittier, "that Emmancipation Day is selected as the date for Texas Negroes to begin the fight for political emancipation." A large number of the regional directors were present at the meeting and agreed to begin the drive according to plans.

Charles T. Brackins, treasurer for the State Conference, made a report on present finances and the organization moved to have all officers handling monies bonded by substantial companies. A commission on education was appointed with G. F. Porter of Dallas as chairman, to study educational inequalities in Texas and to recommend an immediate course of action. Dr. C. A. Whittier was elected a member of the executive committee which will meet at an early date to decide on further details concerning the primary case. Geo. L. Allen of Dallas was appointed comptroller of the organization upon the recommendation of Secretary A. Maceo Smith. President A. A. Lucas was elected delegate-at-large to the Philadelphia National Convention where discussion will obtain on the effect of the Texas Primary case on the right of franchise for other Negro citizens in other southern states.

Eighteen out of 24 members of the Board of Directors were present at this meeting. Following the Board meeting, the Waco Branch of the N. A. A. C. P. was reorganized with Dr. Roy Adams as president.

NAACP Drive In Knoxville Nets 832 New Members

DEC 13 1940

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Dec. 5 (By O. B. Taylor for ANP)—A membership drive staged for NAACP, headed by that dynamic personality, Mrs. Daisy E. Lampkin of Pittsburgh, resulted in a paid up membership of 832 composed of both racial groups.

Globe & Independent

The two weeks drive began Nov. 10, at Knoxville college where an overflow throng thrilled to the eloquence and logic of Mrs. Lampkin, and closed Sunday, Nov. 24, at Mt. Zion Baptist church, when a mass meeting of an even larger crowd heard Dr. J. B. Haywood, principal speaker and president of Morristown college.

Nashville Tenn.

Dr. Haywood was equal to the task confronting him, holding the large audience spell-bound, as he stressed the need of such an organization as the NAACP in this country at such a time as this:

N.A.A.C.P. - 1940

ARTHUR B. SPINGARN NAMED PRESIDENT OF N. A. A. C. P.

Walter White Raps Garner At Annual Meeting Of Board of Directors

Arthur B. Spingarn, prominent New York attorney, was elected president of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People by the board of directors at the annual meeting here January 2nd.

Associated intimately with the work of the N. A. A. C. P. for more than a quarter of a century, Mr. Spingarn for 23 years has been chairman of the Association's national legal committee. He succeeds his brother, the late Joel E. Spingarn, who died last July 26.

Mr. Spingarn is the third person to head the organization since it was founded thirty years ago in New York on Lincoln's birthday, February 12, 1909. The two former presidents were: Moorfield Storey, famous Massachusetts lawyer, one time head of the American Bar Association and secretary to Congressman Charles Sumner during the Civil War, who served from 1911 to his death in 1929; and Joel E. Spingarn, former professor of English Literature at Columbia University, who served from 1930 until July 26, 1939.

In accepting the presidency Mr. Spingarn said:

"I have accepted the Presidency of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People with mixed feelings of humility and pride: humility at the thought of the impossibility of measuring up to the high standards set by my two illustrious predecessors, Moorfield Storey and Colonel J. E. Spingarn and pride at succeeding such great champions of human justice and at being given the opportunity of heading what I conceive to be one of the most constructive forces in American life today. The treatment which America accords to its minority groups is the real test of democracy in a world in which democracy is being seriously endangered.

"I trust that so long as I shall be its president, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People will never in the slightest degree swerve from its courageous, militant and intelligent struggle to obtain for the Negroes of the country their full manhood rights and each and every privilege awarded to all Americans by the Constitution of the United States."

N. A. A. C. P. officials announced that Dean William Hastie, of the Howard University Law School, has been named chairman of the Association's national legal committee.

"Negroes in this country will certainly not support John Nane Garner for the presidency in 1940," said Walter White, secretary of the association, in that part of his annual report having to do with the political outlook for the new year.

"The Vice President comes from a state that has given the nation more than 500 lynchings since 1882, and his ultra-conservatism on all issues, particularly the rights of labor, is viewed with apprehension by Negro citizens. Furthermore, Mr. Garner's state has taken the most direct action to prohibit Negroes from voting freely."

The N. A. A. C. P. secretary referred to Senator Tom Connally, as the leader of the southern bloc in the Senate who has said that he will see that the anti-lynching bill is scuttled in the Senate.

Outlining the Association's program for 1940, the N. A. A. C. P. secretary said the organization would put its forces squarely behind the fight to pass a federal anti-lynching bill, take steps to safeguard Negro workers under the Wage-Hour law, work to protect Negroes under the proposed Federal education and Wagner health bills, and the expanded version of the Social Security Law.

Randolph Elected To Board

A. Philip Randolph, Negro labor leader and president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, was elected a member of the Association's national board of directors, for a term of two years.

Other members of the board re-elected for terms expiring in 1942 were: Miss Marion Cuthbert, Hubert Delany, Lewis S. Gannett, John Hammond, Dr. William Allan Neilson the Rev. James H. Robinson, Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, Arthur B. Spingarn, all of New York.

Mrs. Grace B. Fenderson, Newark, N. J.; Dr. N. C. McPherson, Nashville, Tenn.; Dean William H. Hastie, Dr. Charles H. Thompson and Dr. Elizabeth Yates Webb, all of Washington, D. C.

The following persons were elected vice-president of the Association: Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, of Washington, D. C.; Dr. Walter Gray Crump and Representative Caroline O'Day, both of New York.

National officers of the Association who were re-elected include: Dr. Louis T. Wright, chairman of the board; Miss Mary White Ovington, treasurer; and the following vice-presidents: Miss Nannie H. Burroughs, Godfrey Lowell Cabot, Senator Arthur Capper, Bishop John A. Gregg, the Rev. John Haynes Holmes, Judge Ira W. Jayne, the Rev. A. Clayton Powell, and Oswald Garrison Villard.

National executive officers of the Association who were reappointed at a board meeting immediately following the annual meeting were: Walter White, secretary; Roy Wilkins, assistant secretary and editor of the Crisis; Thurgood Marshall and Chas. H. Houston, special counsel; William Pickens, director of branches; Mrs. Daisy E. Lampkin, field secretary; E. Frederic Morrow, branch coordinator; George B. Murphy, Jr., publicity and promotion; the Rev. James H. Robinson, acting youth director.

Reports of departmental heads were read at the annual meeting. Officials of the association doing field work travelled 55,000 miles during 1939, according to William Pickens.

Sir Arthur B. Spingarn Now President!

New York—Arthur B. Spingarn, prominent New York attorney was elected president of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People by the Board of Directors at the annual meeting here January 2.

Associated intimately with the work of the N. A. A. C. P. for more than a quarter of a century, Mr. Spingarn for 23 years has been chairman of the Association's national legal committee. He succeeds his brother, the late Joel E. Spingarn, who died last July 26.

Mr. Spingarn is the third person to head the organization since it was founded thirty years ago in New York on Lincoln's birthday, February 12, 1909. The two former presidents were: Moorfield Storey, famous Massachusetts lawyer, one time head of the American Bar Association and secretary to Congressman Charles Sumner during the Civil War, who served from 1911 to his death in 1929; and Joel E. Spingarn, former professor of English Literature at Columbia University, who served from 1930 until July 26, 1939.

In accepting the presidency Mr. Spingarn said:

"I have accepted the Presidency of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People with mixed feelings of humility and pride; humility at the thought of the impossibility of measuring up to the high standards set by my two illustrious predecessors, Moorfield Storey and Colonel J. E. Spingarn and pride at succeeding such great champions of human justice and at being given the opportunity of heading what I conceive to be one of the most constructive forces in American life today. The treatment which America accords to its minority groups is the real test of democracy in a world in which democracy is being seriously endangered.

"I trust that so long as I shall be its president, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored

People will never in the slightest degree swerve from its courageous, militant and intelligent struggle to obtain for the Negroes of the country their full manhood rights and each and every privilege awarded to all Americans by the Constitution of the United States."

N. A. A. C. P. officials announced that Dean William Hastie, of the Howard University Law School, has been named chairman of the Association's national legal committee.

A. PHILIP RANDOLPH, president International Brotherhood of Dining Car Employees, who was selected to the board of directors NAACP last week

Pickens Says--

What Kind Of Man Is Arthur B. Spingarn?

By WILLIAM PICKENS for ANP

We wonder if the membership of the NAACP really knows the third president of the NAACP: he is the brother of the second president, Joel E. Spingarn, who died last year, after a generation of service with us. Both Joel and Arthur were effective speakers, but Arthur has always had a calm effectiveness while Joel was impetuous with the impetuosity of a minor prophet who "must speak."

All of us, including Joel when he was president, had come to look upon the judgment of Arthur as something not only sincere but safe and reliable. Because of this faith in him on all sides, he could calm dissension in the meeting as quickly as any person might. There was always the feeling that his expression was not primarily partisan. He has been able to forestal many a blunder, to prevent many foolish steps.

Neither he nor his brother ever came into the association with any idea of filling any office, let alone to be heads of the organization. Like Rosenwald and Felix Frankfurter and the great lawyer, Louis Marshall, they wanted to help a great cause and be parts of it. They knew what racial mania was long before this association was started. In its early days Joel E. Spingarn and W. E. B. DuBois, and some of the lesser lights of us, worked together with an unselfish zeal, and genuine mutual respect, that has never been surpassed in any great fight for right, truth and justice.

Arthur B. Spingarn, like the first two presidents of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, is the kind whom we shall like to see stay in that office until the end of his life. The nature of the work is such that it must go on long after he and we are dead—generations after.

Arthur B. Spingarn Named New President Of NAACP

NEW YORK—(S N S)—Arthur B. Spingarn, prominent New York attorney, was elected president of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People by the Board of directors at the annual meeting here.

Associated intimately with the work of the NAACP for more than a quarter of a century, Mr. Spingarn for 23 years has been chairman of the Association's national legal committee. He succeeds his brother, the late Joel E. Spingarn, who died last July 26.

Mr. Spingarn is the third person to head the organization since it was founded thirty years ago in New York on Lincoln's birthday, February 12, 1909. The two former presidents were: Moorfield Storey, famous Massachusetts lawyer, one time head of the American Bar Association and secretary to Congressman Charles Sumner during the Civil War, who served from 1911 to his death in 1929; and Joel E. Spingarn, former professor of English Literature at Columbia university, who served from 1930 until July 26, 1939.

FILLED WITH HUMILITY

In accepting the presidency Mr. Spingarn said:

"I have accepted the Presidency of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People with mixed feelings of humility and pride; humility at the thought of the impossibility of measuring up to the high standards set by my two illustrious predecessors, Moorfield Storey and Colonel J. E. Spingarn, and pride at succeeding such great champions of human justice and at being given the opportunity of heading what I conceive to be one of the most constructive forces in American life today.

"I trust that so long as I shall be its president, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People will never in the slightest degree swerve frm its courageous militant and intelligent struggle to obtain for the Negroes of the country their full manhood rights and each and every privilege awarded to all Americans by the Constitution of the United States."

NAACP officials announced that Dean William Hastie, of the Howard University Law School, has been named chairman of the Association's national legal committee.

AGAINST GARNER

"Negroes in this country will certainly not support John Nance Garner for the presidency in 1940," said Walter White, secretary of the association, in that part of his annual report having to do with the political outlook for the new year.

"The Vice President comes from a state that has given the nation more than five hundred lynchings since 1882, and his ultra-conservatism on all issues, particularly the rights of labor. is viewed with apprehension by Negro citizens. Furthermore, Mr. Garner's state has taken the most direct action to prohibit Negroes from voting freely."

The NAACP secretary referred to Senator Tom Connally, as the leader of the southern bloc in the Senate who has said that he will see that the anti-lynching bill is scuttled in the Senate.

Outlining the Association's program for 1940, the NAACP secretary said the organization would put its forces squarely behind the fight to pass a federal anti-lynching bill, take steps to safeguard Negro workers under the Wage-Hour law, work to protest Negroes under the proposed Federal education and Wagner health bills, and the expanded version of the Social Security law.

RANDOLPH ELECTED TO BOARD

A. Phillip Randolph, Negro labor leader and president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping-Car Porters, was elected a member of the Association's national board of directors, for a term of two years.

Other members of the board re-elected or terms expiring in 1942 were: Miss Marion Cuthbert, Hubert Delany, Lewis S. Gannett, John Hammond, Dr. William Allan Neilson, the Rev. James H. Robinson, Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, Arthur B. Spingarn, all of New York.

Mrs. Grace B. Fenderson, Newark, New Jersey; Dr. N. C. McPherson, Nashville, Tennessee; Dean William H. Hastie, Dr. Charles H. Thompson, and Dr. Elizabeth Webb, all of Washington, D.C.

The following persons were elected vice presidents of the Association: Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, of Washington, D. C.; Dr. Walter Gray Crump and Representative Caroline O. Day both of New York.

DR. WRIGHT RE-ELECTED

National officers of the Association who were re-elected include: Dr. Louis T. Wright, chairman of the board; Miss Mary White Ovington, treasurer; and the following vice presidents: Miss Nannie H. Burroughs, Godfrey Lowell Cabot, Senator Arthur Capper, Bishop John A. Gregg, the Rev. John Haynes Holmes, Judge Ira W. Jayne, the Rev. A. Clayton Powell, and Oswald Garrison Villard.

National executive officers of the Association who were re-appointed at a board meeting immediately following the annual meeting were: Walter White, secretary; Roy Wilkins, assistant secretary and editor of the Crisis; Thurgood Marshall and Charles H. Houston, special counsel; William Pickens, director of branches; Mrs. Daisy E. Lampkin, field secretary; E. Frederic Morrow, branch coordinator; George B. Murphy Jr., publicity and promotion; the Rev. James H. Robinson, acting youth director.

Reports of departmental heads were read at the annual meeting. Officials of the association doing field work, travelled 55,000 miles during 1939, according to William Pickens.

Associated With Organization For Twenty-Three Years

The treatment which America accords to its minority groups is the real test of democracy in a world in which democracy

William Pickens Named Spingarn Medalist For 1941

DEC 14 1940

CHICAGO, Ill.—(ANP)— The Chicago Branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People held its annual meeting Thursday night and amid considerable enthusiasm voted an endorsement of Dean William Pickens for the 1941 Spingarn Medal. President Ira W. Williams who was re-elected to serve his fourth term gave vocal evidence of the spirit of the meeting. Williams said:

"In appreciation of the work done by William Pickens not only for the NAACP but for the Negro in every section of the country, I feel there should be some fitting reward for the services he has rendered. I see, therefore, no reason why the Spingarn Medal should not be his reward. The Chicago branch has gone on record as endorsing Dean Pickens to be the proper person to receive this award."

Weaver Behind Pickens Boom

Captain Archie Weaver, for years a prominent figure in NAACP circles and one of the moving figures behind the effort to give this new distinction to the popular Dean Pickens, announced that he and President Thomas L. Griffith, Jr., of Los Angeles were contacting every branch in the country, asking them to give their expression to their preferences for the person who should receive the Spingarn award.

Weaver in a formal statement said, "William Pickens has long merited some fitting reward for his effective attainment in bringing about a better understanding between the races and peoples of the world, and especially in our own country. His logic, wit and humor have made him world famous. He is now approaching his 60th anniversary and has given his life to education and to the radication of prejudice.

"William Pickens has appeared in "Who's Who in America" each year for thirty years. His more than 10,000 speeches to many millions of people; his books; his newspaper and magazine articles as well as his personal contact have all made him an outstanding character of our time. We are inviting friends and the public generally to acquaint the Spingarn Committee with their viewpoint."

Besides President [illegible] other officers elected included, R. Walter Abernathy, vice president; Mrs. Cora Patton, secretary and Charles M. Murray, treasurer.

LaGuardia, Walter White Address NAACP Meet

Defender — —
8-24-40
Philadelphia

PHILADELPHIA — (ANP) —A challenge to America to save democracy while there is yet some democracy to save, and a call for a united people, were the stirring notes before 5,000 people at the closing mass meeting of the thirty-first annual conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, when Walter White, secretary of the organization, and New York's Mayor LaGuardia were the principal speakers.

The meeting held at Metropolitan Opera House, closed the five-day conference, which brought about 400 official delegates and about 2,000 N.A.A.C.P. members here, and which selected Houston for next year's session.

Walter White, famous for his lynch-probing, traced the development of Hitlerism and other totalitarian oppression in Europe, and then asked:

"Is the United States going to be able to see where the course of European history, so far as race and color are concerned, is leading Europe and America in time to save itself? Can the entrenched racial prejudices of the United States be discarded or at least modified in time to prevent similar disaster overwhelming us?

"It is exceedingly doubtful," White averred, and then he told the story of the 30-year fight of the N.A.A.C.P.

"For three decades the N.A.A.C.P. has warned America, for example, that mob violence directed against one segment of the American public would inevitably lead, unless checked, to mob violence against other Americans. But with few exceptions that warning has fallen on ears that are stone deaf. We have pointed out again and again that bigots always begin their bigotry on the most vulnerable and defenseless in a country and then, when they have learned and perfected the technique of bigotry, the bigots have moved to the next, and then to the next, and from there to the next more vulnerable group until the rights and liberties of all are destroyed."

Turning to the war, White warned that, "If America in her desperate hour of need in the days ahead of us wants the loyalty of 12,000,000 American Negroes she had better wake up. She had better realize that Negroes face the prospect of again being called to defend their country with this question firmly and unchangeably fixed in their minds: 'What point is there in fighting and perhaps dying to save democracy if there is no democracy to save?"

Mayor LaGuardia gave one of his usual blasts against Hitler as he appealed for national unity. This unity, however, is not to be one of political inactivity as he called upon his hearers to compare the candidates and platforms of the Democratic and Republican parties and then decide if either deserve supporting or whether the times call for a third party.

"A third party is not a group of minority groups," he cautioned, however, as if though taking a rap at the third party hints of John L. Lewis of the C.I.O. "A third party must arise spontaneously and must represent a wholesome cross-section of all the people."

Mayor LaGuardia proposed that both major parties adopt the same plank on foreign policy and that "we let the dictators know that we are in sympathy with those countries fighting for liberty and freedom and that we intend to give all the aid and comfort we can to them."

Responding to the introduction made of him by Mrs. Daisy E. Lampkin, field secretary of the N.A.A.C.P., LaGuardia said he took no credit for naming capable Negroes to office.

"Under my administration, the politicians don't count for much. So Negro politicians, who could always deliver the votes of the Negro from in their vest pockets, have gotten the gate. and the Negroes of fitness have had a chance to come to the front," the mayor declared.

The mayor's speech was broadcast over the Mutual Broadcasting System. He was accompanied to Philadelphia by Lieut. Samuel J. Battle, highest ranking police of the Negro race in New York City. Judge Myles Paige, of New York was also present.

NAACP Total Income Reflects No Credit On American Public

THE 30th annual report of the National Association for The Advancement of Colored People for 1939 makes interesting reading. Tribune

Two items in the report, however, are disturbing: (1) The total income of the Association from all sources was only $63,628.62. This is not much, when one considers that the Association is fighting the specific cause of 15,000,000 colored Americans and the general battle of all underprivileged Americans, irrespective of color, for full manhood rights. (2) The Crisis, official organ of the Association, while its circulation did not decrease during the year under review, is being read mainly by the Association's membership, due to the scarcity of funds for improving the magazine and promoting its wider distribution. Philadelphia

Colored and white Americans, whose fight the NAACP has been waging for 30 years, owe it to themselves and to their country to support this organization more generously with their funds.

The TRIBUNE hates to think of the void that would be created if for any reason the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and its official organ were to go out of existence.

3,900 College Graduates, Is The Figure Set By NAACP Poll, Nine Get Ph.D. Degrees

Courier
8-10-40

NEW YORK, Aug. 8.—From the ranks of 30,890 Negroes enrolled in college this year 3,913 were graduated last June, including 237 with the masters degree and nine with the degree of doctor of philosophy, according to a compilation made by the Crisis magazine, organ of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Pittsburgh, Pa.

The statistics are contained in the 29th annual education number of the magazine out August 1. The magazine also devotes considerable space to pictures and information about 22 Negro colleges in the country.

PROGRESS REPORTED IN FIGHT ON LYNCHING

James
8-9-40
New York

Association Expresses Hope for a Federal Law

Progress in the efforts to obtain passage of a Federal anti-lynching bill was reported yesterday in the thirtieth annual report of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

With 170,000 signatures to petitions and resolutions of many organizations, the association declared that the ground has been laid "for perhaps the most concerted drive behind anti-lynching legislation that the country has seen in many years."

Four lynchings were reported for 1939. These were listed as Walter Lee Frazier in Eldorado, Ark., in February; Miles W. Brown, a white man, in Panama City, Fla., on April 1; Lee Snell in Daytona Beach, Fla., April 29, and Joe Rodgers in Canton, Miss., May 8.

A change in procedure in the fight for equal educational opportunities, particularly in southern universities, and for salary equalization with whites for Negro teachers was reported. In the past the association sought to obtain these rights by mandamus actions in State courts but late in 1938 switched to institution of injunction proceedings and damage suits in the Federal courts, which, it was said, has proved more effective.

The report declared that Negro teachers in Maryland received a total of $200,000 in increased salaries because of such actions during 1939.

25th Infantry Gives NAACP Large Sum Lauded By Pickens

Negro Labor News

NEW YORK CITY—(ANP)— The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People this week received a letter and $170 in memberships from men of the 25th Infantry, Fort Huachuca, Arizona, it was announced by William Pickens, director of branches. 8-10-40

Mr. Pickens, who visits the army post on his trips to the west coast, said the money was raised by Chaplain J. R. DeVeaux, and that special credit was due the men whose army pay is small. Houston

The 25th Infantry, only bona fide combat regiment among the Negro army regiments, according to Mr. Pickens, emphasizes the fact that a fight must be waged to secure wider opportunities for the enrollment of Negroes in our defense forces and our regular army.

NAACP Hears Urgent Pleas For Democracy

PHILADELPHIA, Pa. — A challenge to America to save democracy while there is yet some democracy to save, and a call for a united people, were the strident notes before 5,000 people at the closing mass meeting of the 31st annual conference of the N. A. A. C. P., when Walter White, secretary of the organization, and New York's Mayor LaGuardia were the principal speakers.

The meeting, held at Metropolitan Opera House, closed the five-day conference, which brought about 400 official delegates and about 2,000 NAACP members here, and which selected Houston, Texas, for next year's session.

Walter White, famous for his lynch-probing, traced the development of Hitlerism and other totalitarian oppression in Europe, and then asked:

"Is the United States going to be able to see where the course of European history, so far as race and color are concerned, is leading Europe and America in time to save itself? Can the entrenched racial prejudices of the United States be discarded or at least modified in time to prevent similar disaster overwhelming us?"

WARNED AMERICA

"It is exceedingly doubtful," White averred, and then he told the story of the 30-year fight of the NAACP.

"For three decades the NAACP has warned America, for example, that mob violence directed against one segment of the American public would inevitably lead, unless checked, to mob violence against other Americans. But with few exceptions that warning has fallen on ears that are stone deaf. We have pointed out again and again that bigots always begin their bigotry on the most vulnerable and defenseless in a country and then, when they have learned and perfected the technique of bigotry, the bigots have moved to the next, and then to the next, and from there to the next more vulnerable group until the rights and liberties of all are destroyed."

Turning to the war, White warned that "If America in her desperate hour of need in the days ahead of us wants the loyalty of twelve million American Negroes she had better realize that Negroes face the prospect of again being called to defend their country when this question firmly and unchangeably fixed in their minds: 'What point is there in fighting and perhaps dying to save democracy if there is no democracy to save?'"

APPEALS FOR UNITY

Mayor LaGuardia gave one of his usual blasts against Hitler as he appealed for national unity. This unity, however, is not to be one of political inactivity as he called upon his hearers to compare the candidates and platforms of the Democratic and Republican parties and then decide if either deserve support or whether the times call for a third party.

Responding to the introduction made of him by Mrs. Daisy E. Lampkin, field secretary of the NAACP, LaGuardia said he took no credit for naming capable Negroes to high office.

"Under my administration, the politicians don't count for much. So Negro politicians, who could always deliver the votes of the Negro from their vest pockets, have gotten the gate, and the Negroes of fitness have had a chance to come to the front," the mayor declared.

The mayor was accompanied to Philadelphia by Lieutenant Samuel J. Battle, highest ranking policeman of the Negro race in New York City. Judge Myles Paige of New York was also present.

DR. WRIGHT HONORED

Dr. Louis T. Wright, of New York, fellow of the American College of Surgeons, received the 25th Spingarn Medal for outstanding achievement in the field of medicine and science, by proxy, last Wednesday night, at an open mass meeting of the N. A. A. C. P., at Tindley Temple Church.

Confined to his bed by illness, Dr. Wright was unable to receive the medal in person. Instead, it was presented to his wife, Mrs. Corrine Wright, active in New York civic and social fields, by Dr. Russell Cecil, white, of New York.

Sharing the program with Mrs. Wright was Earl B. Dickerson, Chicago alderman and attorney, who delivered an address on "Political Action for the Negro."

Other speakers were: Dr. Russell L. Cecil, who spoke on "Public Health and Medical Service"; the Rt. Rev. David H. Sims, bishop of the Second Episcopal District, who gave the invocation; Mrs. Mary White Overton, who presided, and the Rev. Tollie L. Caution, pastor of St. Augustine's P. E. Church, of Philadelphia, who gave the benediction.

LAWYERS HONORED

Stressing the fact that sixteen of the seventeen cases argued before the United States Supreme Court by members of the legal staff of the N. A. A. C. P. ended in victories of far-reaching significance, Raymond Pace Alexander, local attorney, last Thursday, severely criticized those Negroes who "are forever accusing Negro lawyers of being parasites."

Speaking at a luncheon given in honor of members of the N. A. A. C. P. national legal committee by the John M. Langston Law Club, of Philadelphia, at Holland's Cafeteria, 114 North 19th Street, Alexander characterized the Negro attorney as the person who makes it possible for colored people to live where they wish, to vote, and to vote as they please, and attend theaters and restaurants which once barred them because of the dark hue of their skin.

Members of the legal staff were accorded signal praise when facts concerning their efforts were described in brief. They were: Arthur B. Spingarn, president of the association; Dean William H. Hastie, chairman of the legal committee; S. D. McGill, of Jacksonville, Fla.; Leon A. Ransom, Washington, D. C.; Charles A. Chandler, Muskogee, Okla.; Hubert T. Delaney, New York; Thurgood Marshall, special counsel; Charles W. Anderson, Louisville, Ky., and A. T. Walden of Atlanta, Ga.

Brief remarks were also made by Walter White, executive secretary of the N. A. A. C. P.; Lewis Tanner Moore, president of the Langston Law Club, who made the address of welcome, and Theodore O. Spaulding, of the legal staff of the Philadelphia Branch of the N. A. A. C. P., who was master of ceremonies.

Climaxing the annual meeting of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, merit awards were presented last Sunday, June 23, to the six men and women whose service to the race and to the association's program has been noteworthy throughout the years.

Recipients of the coveted award were as follows: Dr. Leon A. Ransom, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. Sarah Meriwether Nutter, Charleston, W. Va.; Mrs. Zella M. Taylor, Los Angeles; George C. Gordon, Springfield, Mass.; Rev. E. C. Estell, Dallas and Withas M. Gayle, Newark, N. J.

Four hundred delegates from 33 states and the District of Columbia gathered here for the conference.

Honored

DR. LOUIS T. WRIGHT, who was awarded the Spingarn medal at the recent national meeting of the NAACP convention in Philadelphia. Because of illness, Dr. Wright was unable to be present for the convention. The medal was presented to his wife, Mrs. L. T. Wright.

Danville, Va., Register
December 8, 1940

Danville Colored Society To Meet

The Danville branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People will hold its second open forum at Union Street Baptist Church this afternoon at 3:30 o'clock.

M. A. Martin, recently elected president of the local branch, will deliver the principal address. Other speakers will include Rev. Walter G. Anderson, pastor Holbrook Street Presbyterian Church and Professor C. K. Coleman.

Music will be furnished by the Camp Grove Chorus and the Glenwood Four Quartet. William H. Anderson, chairman of the forum committee, will act as master of ceremonies.

1500 Added To NAACP In Membership Drive

OCT 31 1940

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—(SNS)—

The death of R. L. Vann, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, one of the country's most outstanding successful publicists and owner of the great weekly, the Pittsburgh Courier, necessitated the hurried departure from Memphis of Mrs. Daisy E. Lampkin, national field organizer for the NAACP.

Mrs. Lampkin is vice-president of the Courier, and automatically succeeds Mr. Vann in the leadership of that organization.

She expects to return to Memphis immediately following Mr. Vann's funeral to resume the leadership of the membership drive currently being conducted by the local branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Daily World

The membership goal of the local branch for this year has almost been reached. The goal is 2000 members. When Mrs. Lampkin left last Tursday night, 1500 new members had been added to the rolls.

Intense interest in the NAACP program has been aroused among the LeMoyne College student body, since Mrs. Lampkin has contacted them. For the first time the local college students have entered enthusiastically into the activities of the [illegible]

Similar interest has also been aroused among other groups. In the case of Memphis' Colored school teachers, Mrs. Lampkin and two local representatives of the organization conferred with Mr. E. C. Ball, superintendent of City Schools last week, on the matter of colored teachers' enrolling as members of the organization.

Superintendent Ball is said to have stated that he had no objection to the teachrs joining the organization, but that he did not favor solicitation for members in the schools....meaning that he does not favor having the teachers approached during school hours or in the school buildings.

The conference with Mr. Ball stopped reports that the teachers had been expressly ordered not to take memberships in the organization.

N.A.A.C.P. - 1940

WAR DEPARTMENT CHANGES RULING

Major General Writes NAACP Regarding Colored Service & Combat Troops

Arizona
8-9-40
St. Louis, Mo.

Illinois and New York National Guard Units Enlarged

NEW YORK—In a letter to Walter White, secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, Major-General Emory S. Adams makes a statement regarding colored troops.

The letter is as follows: "Reference is made to your recent telegram in regard to a rumor that the 369 Infantry, New York National Guard, and the 8th Infantry, Illinois National Guard are to be made labor units. Reference is also made to your letter to the President, which has been referred to this office for reply.

"Instructions have already been issued for the conversion, effective about September 15, 1940 of the 69th Infantry Regiment N. Y; Field Artillery School Detachment, Fort Sill, Oklahoma; Army War College Detachment Washington, D. C.; Engineer School Detachment, Fort Belvoir, Virginia; 48th Quartermaster Regiment, Fo Bragg, North Carolina; 48th Quartermaster Regiment, Fort ming, Georgia; 48th Quartermaster Regiment, Fort Knox, Kentucky; 48th Quartermaster Regiment, Fort Sheridan, Illinois; 47th Quartermaster Regmient, Fort Lewis, Washington; 47th Quartermaster Regiment, Fort Sam Houston, Tex

"Small colored medical detachments are also located at the U.S. Military Academy, West Point, New York, and Fort Huachuca, Arizona."

"At present there is authorization for the enlistment of 304 additional colored applicants. As soon as the number of new colored units to be ed has been definitely determined the enlistment of additional colored personnel will, undoubtedly, be authorized. Colored troops or detachments are stationed at points indicated below:

"24th Infantry, Fort Benning, Georgia; 25th Infantry, Fort Huachuca, Arizona; 9th Cavalry, Fort Riley, Kansas; 10th Cavalry, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas; 10th Cavalry, Fort Myer, Virginia; 10th Cavalry, U. S. Military Academy, West Point, New York; Cavalry Detachment, U. S. Military Academy, West Point, to the 369th Coast Artillery (Antiaircraft) and an increase of the officer personnel from 48 to 60 officers. Negotiations are under way to convert the 8th Illinois Infantry (less 3rd Battalion) into a 155-mm. howitzer or gun regiment, GHQ Reserve. Both the antiaircraft regiment and the field artillery regiment are combat troops. No suggestion has been made at any time, either by the National Guard Bureau, or by the state concerned, to convert existing colored infantry units of the National Guard into "labor" troops.

"Regulations have been amended so that the term "colored" will not be used as an inseparable part of a colored unit's designation.

Mobile Ala., Register
December 8, 1940

Minister Will Speak At Gathering Today

Rev. Randolph Wilmer, formerly of Nashville, Tenn., will speak at a meeting of the Mobile branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, at the Metropolitan A. M. E. Church this afternoon at 4 o'clock.

An open forum will also be held in connection with the meeting. The questions of national defense vocational training and jobs, better commodations on the common carriers, and teachers' salaries will be discussed. The public is invited.

Vision experts say the human eye is 30 times more alert than the nose; 10 times more alert than the ear.

NAACP Counsel Warns of Imposter Soliciting Funds

Journal & Guide
8-10-40

The Journal and Guide this week is in receipt of a letter from Thurgood Marshall, special counsel of the NAACP, warning the public to be on guard for an alleged imposter, Robert Lee Perkins, who is soliciting funds to aid his flight from a Louisiana peon farm.

Norfolk, Va.

The letter is self explanatory and is herewith printed in full:

"We should like to call to your attention a matter for your personal information in case you are approached by a man posing as "Robert Lee Perkins," a colored man who tells a persuasive story of being held in peonage on a Louisiana farm for more than twenty years.

"Perkins had been making his way about the country, getting publicity in the Negro press, and securing donations from individuals and organizations on the strength of his story. Last fall he arrived in New York City and told once more his pitiful story.

He came to the national headquarters of the N. A. A. C. P., and his story sounded so convincing that the association requested the United States Department of Justice to investigate to see whether the peonage law had been violated.

"Perkins dictated a long statement in the presence of an FBI agent and every part of this statement was investigated by Department of Justice agents. While they were making the investigation, the N. A. A. C. P. paid Perkins' room rent at the Harlem YMCA for more than a month.

"After an exhaustive probe, the G-men reported that there was no truth in Perkins' story and, furthermore, that they had traced him to various cities over the country and had found that as soon as people began questioning his story, he left town.

"The G-men claim that Perkins has never been to Louisiana. His latest attempts to secure sympathy and cash were in Kansas City, Mo., and Chicago, Ill."

Funds Given Defender N.A.A.C.P. By Teachers

8-24-40
Chicago, Ill

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—A dime from each of the 2778 teachers of 22 states two took annual memberships in the American Teachers association during its fiscal year which closed July 31 became the basis for the contribution of $278.80 which executive secretary, H. Councill Trenholm, has just been turned over to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People as a donation to the legal defense fund.

For two years, the American teachers association has allocated 10 cents from each dollar membership to the N.A.A.C.P. as its financial participation in the efforts being made to achieve the removal of race differentials in teachers' salaries and in provision of educational opportunity.

The contribution for 1938-39 was $193.40 and this contribution of $278.80 for 1939-40 evidences an increase of 854 members in the ATA during the past year. At the recent annual meeting at Pine Bluff, a similar allocation was authorized for the association year of 1940-41 and a membership goal of 5,000 teachers has been set up for the new administration of Miss Mary L. Williams of Charleston, W. Va. which would make possible a contribution next July of $500 to the NN.A.A.C.P.

NAACP WANTS CONSCRIPTION BILL TO GUARANTEE RIGHTS OF RACE TO SERVE IN ARMY, NAVY

Guardian 8-17-40
Boston, Mass.

NEW YORK—Pointing out that "There can be no unity among our citizens as long as both the executive and legislative branches of the Government deliberately disregard at least one-tenth of the population," the National Association for the Advancements of Colored People urged 75 United States Senators to give "proper consideration to the rights of Negroes" in the pending debate on the Burke-Wadsworth conscription bill.

The appeal, contained in a letter sent out August 8 to a selected list of senators who either have a large Negro constituency or have expressed a willingness to vote for the federal anti-lynching bill, urged that the conscription bill be amended so as to guarantee "Negroes the right to serve in every branch of the armed forces without any discrimination because of race or color.

"Negroes are willing to take their part in the defense program along with other American citizens," the letter said, "but at the same time insist that their government give them the same opportunities to serve in all branches of the armed forces in which they may qualify without discrimination because of race or color."

The letter quoted a statement from Adjutant-General Adams, of the War department advising the NAACP that "there is no provision for the enlistment of colored men" other than in the two regiments of infantry, two regiments of the cavalry, Quartermaster corps, Medical department, Ordinance department, certain school detachments, and the detached Enlisted Men's List.

The letter also pointed executive approval of discrimination in the Navy department, quoting an official statement from the Bureau of Navigation saying that "After many years of experience, the policy of not enlisting men of the colored race for any branch of the naval service except the messman branch was adopted to meet the best interests of general efficiency. . . . The selection of men to man the Navy is left to the liscretion of the executive branch of the Government."

Youth Council NAACP

The Youth Council of the NAACP held its regular meeting Thursday night at the YWCA social hall with President Rosa Neyland in charge. Points of interest discussed included the suggestions by Miss Cleo Oliver that the council put forth some effort to have a street light put on the corner of Quam and Sampson.

It was decided that a letter would be drawn up and presented to the business and property owners in that section for their endorsement after which the City Council would be petitioned on the matter.

As a means of adding to the 1941 conference fund, a dance was discussed. No definite date was set. J. C. Butler, Spencer Grant and Mrs. Custina Gunnels were named on the committee in charge of the dance plan.

NAACP YOUTH COUNCIL TO HOLD THIRD HOMECOMING

Negro Labor News
8-10-40

Miss Wylie D. Eastman, undersecretary at the YWCA and a recent delegate to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People Youth Council held in Philadelphia, will be the main speaker at the third annual homecoming of the local Youth Council branch here, Thursday night, at 8:00 p. m.

The homecoming will be held in the socal hall of the YWCA and will included other than the address by Miss Eastman, several musical selections.

Refreshments will also be served.

NAACP Condemns Senator's Hanging By Draft Foes

Northwest Enterprise
Seattle, Washington
8-22-40

NEW YORK — Decrying the actions of 100 women demonstrators in Washington, D. C., who yesterday hanged Senator Claude Pepper in effigy on the lawn in front of the Capitol, as a "portent of the danger of rising mob violence in the United States," Walter White, secretary of the NAACP, in a statement issued here today urged the Department of Justice to investigate the group, known as the Congress of American Mothers.

The women said they were protesting against Senator Pepper's outspoken support of the conscription bill and his advocacy of all aid short of war for Great Britain. The NAACP official's statement said, in part:

Northwest Enterprise

"The lynching in effigy of a United States Senator on the lawn of the nation's capitol yesterday is a portent of the dangers of rising mob violence in the United States which should be a grim warning to us all. Democracy is destroyed whether the victims or intended victims of mob violence are white or Negro, southerners or northerners.

NAACP PARTISANSHIP

SEP 20 1940

The publicity department of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has rushed out a release to advise that the noted William Pickens, Field Secretary, only "speaks for himself" when he takes his stand for the election of Mr. Willkie for President.

Nothing, however, is being said about Roy Wilkins, assistant secretary, concerning whom the following item appears in the current propaganda sheet of the Negro Division of the New Deal:

Black Legislature

"In the Amsterdam News of Saturday, August 24 instant, Roy Wilkins of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and editor of the Crisis Magazine, claims the New Deal has meant more to the Negro than any other administration of the past 60 years."

We have all along held that the big wigs of the NAACP were a sort of aid society of the New Deal and that this partisanship proved detrimental to the passage of the Anti-Lynching Bill and will continue to do so if these tactics are not changed.

Nashville, Tenn.

There is an abundance of Republican money which goes into the coffers of the NAACP from both colored and white supporters of the organization. But there is likely to be less and less from that source if the officers of the Association do not stick to the rule of keeping the NAACP a non-partisan organization.

NAACP Clamps Down on Pickens' GOP Activities

OCT 6 1940

NEW YORK, Oct. 3—(ANP)—The NAACP issued an official statement this week declaring that the work of Wm. Pickens, field secretary of the association, in organizing "Colored for Wendell Willkie Clubs", did not represent the policy of the NAACP. Mr. Pickens has been chairman of a rapidly growing organization known as the Non-Partisan Colored Citizens Committee for the Election of Wendell L. Willkie for president.

Chicago Bee

At a special administration committee meeting, called it is said in answer to Mr. Pickens' request for a clarification of the associate himself with any political activity on the part of employees, an even more stringent rule was adopted. This rule is said to be in effect that no paid executive of the association shall associate himself with any political candidate or political party.

Mr. Pickens, it is understood, has tendered his resignation as chairman of the CCC for Willkie Clubs. It is also understood that the ruling does not gag Mr. Pickens nor any other officer of the association from expressing their views nor from making speeches so long as such expressions are merely their own views as citizens. Other officials of the association have in their personal capacities, it is said, expressed themselves as being in favor of the "New Deal."

Mobile, Ala., Forum Sun
Sept. 20, 1940

PICKENS REPRESENTS SELF NOT NAACP

NEW YORK—The action of Dean William Pickens, director of branches in the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in heading a non-partisan committee of Negroes working for the election of Wendell Willkie, does not represent in any way "an expression of policy of the NAACP," according to a special statement released today by officials of the Association.

Our Country Too' Says Walter White

DEC 6 1940

New York—The Saturday Evening Post, national weekly announced today the forthcoming publication of "It's Our Country Too," an article by Walter White, executive secretary of the National Association of the Advancement of Colored People, which will appear in the December 14 issue of the magazine. The article will deal with the political and economic handicaps faced by Negro citizens, who are, nevertheless expected to defend American democracy.

Northwest Enterprise
Chicago Bee
Seattle Herald

Mr. White addressed a mass meeting in Spokane, Washington Sunday, December 1 on "The Negro and National Defense," when he will point out the necessity for giving jobs to Negroes in the national defense industries. The address will mark the end of a Pacific Coast tour, which has carried the NAACP secretary to a score of cities. He also addressed student groups at Occidental College, at Los Angeles; the University of California at Berkeley; and the University of Washington at Seattle.

NAACP To Launch Big Drive

Daily World 3-13-16 Atlanta, Ga.

Favors Raising Funds to Help Prosecution

The Atlanta branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People voted Tuesday night to take an active part in the federal prosecution of Plain-clothes Officer W. F. Sutherland who was indicted Tuesday by a United States grand jury. The officer is charged with forcing a confession from a 16-year-old colored boy by burning him with a hot iron.

Members of the NAACP voted to launch a financial campaign and solicit funds through the Atlanta Daily World, the money to be used in helping to pay expenses made necessary in bringing about the court fight against the officer.

An unsigned letter, calling for such a campaign, was read to the NAACP body.

The branch revealed plans to conduct its annual membership campaign April 1-15, with Miss Hattie Feger again directing the drive.

More than 50 persons attended the session, many of those present being school teachers.

A group from the Atlanta University Laboratory high school asked for a junior branch at the school.

Many of those present Tuesday night attended their first NAACP meeting.

Lynch Button Sale Passes 90 Thousand Mark

NEW YORK, Feb. 1—The nation wide sale of Anti-Lynching buttons launched by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, has passed the 90,000 mark, it was announced here last week by Mrs. Daisy E. Lampkin, national field secretary of the Association, who is directing the drive.

"We are now on the home stretch of this campaign," Mrs. Lampkin said, "and the fine support of cooperating organizations, as well as our branches, some of whom have distributed as many as 5,000 buttons, tells me that we will have gone over the top by the time we close our drive in the middle of February."

The association corrected a report sent out last week which listed A. E. Lichtman, Washington theatre chain owner as having paid $5 for a button. Mr. Lichtman paid $10 for his button. "Many friends of the N. A. A. C. P. are contributing like sums for one button," Mrs. Lampkin said.

Money from the button sale will be used to push the anti-lynching bill through the Senate.

NAACP Branch Contributes $100 to Lynch Bill Fund

NEW YORK, Feb. 1—Announcement of the receipt of a check for $100 from the Harlem branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People was made here today by Roy Wilkins, assistant executive secretary of the organization.

In a letter accompanying the check, Lionel Barrow, president of the local NAACP branch said: "The importance of the anti-lynching bill has never been so keenly felt as at the present time. We all realize that its passage in the House is but a preamble to a much sterner fight in the Senate. The New York branch, realizing that this will necessitate huge expenditures of money, is contributing a sum of $100 toward the successful enactment of the bill."

NAACP Still Seeking Missing Lloyd Gaines

Daily World 3-14-40 Atlanta, Ga.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(SNS)—Charles H. Houston, special counsel for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, announced that he has been unable to locate Lloyd Gaines, plaintiff in the famous University of Missouri case.

"The N.A.A.C.P. has exhausted all means of locating him," Houston said, "and added that the association requests any one possessing information concerning the whereabouts of Gaines to send the information to the Association at 69 Fifth Avenue, New York City."

NAACP To Hold Student Meeting At Va. Union

Pittsburgh Courier 3-30-40 Atlanta, Ga.

RICHMOND, Va.—(SNS)—"Resources for Democracy in Youth" will be the theme of the first annual student conference sponsored by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, to be held here at Virginia Union University, March 29-31.

According to James H. Robinson, acting youth director of the NAACP, the conference is designed to fill the need of active participating in the work of the organization by college students who rarely have a chance to participate in the annual conference deliberations of the association held in June.

"While the conference will be built around the work of the NAACP. in regards to youth," he said, "it is not limited to members of the association. We are inviting representatives of student Christian movements, political science clubs, students government bodies, fraternities, sororities, and other campus organizations."

Discussion groups will be held on Democracy in Education, Politics and Government, Security and Opportunity, and Relationships in Minority Struggles.

N.A.A.C.P. Student Parley At Union

Daily World 3-30-40 Chicago, Ill.

RICHMOND, Va., March 29—Delegates from eight states and the District of Columbia, will attend the first annual National Association for the Advancement of Colored People student conference to be held here at Virginia Union university March 29-31, according to an announcement made this week by Rev. James H. Robinson, acting youth director of the association.

Reports from delegates have been received to date from the following states: New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Virginia, West Virginia, Tennessee, South Carolina, and Georgia.

Speakers who will address the conference in addition to those already announced include Miss Dorothy Height, secretary of the Phyllis Wheatley Y.W.C.A., Washington, D. C.; Bathrus Bailey, president of the Virginia Union chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People; William Richardson, president of the local N.A.A.C.P. Youth Council; Welton H. Henderson, NYA supervisor of Negro affairs for Virginia; Joseph Pruden, Virginia Union university; Gloster B. Current, West Virginia State college; Dr. J. M. Tinsley, president of the local N.A.A.C.P. branch; and Professor Henry P. McGuinn, of Virginia Union.

Finish Plans For NAACP Student Meet

Journal and Guide 3-23-40

First Conference To Be Held At Union University

RICMOND, Va. — Plans have been completed for the first annual student Conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People to be held at Virginia Union University March 29-31. The first call was sent to all N. A. A. C. P. college chapters, and to fraternities, sororities, Y. M. and Y. W. C. A.'s and other student organizations on about 250 Negro and white campuses in the North, East, South and Midwest.

The theme of the conference, "Resources For Democracy In Youth," will be carried out in discussion groups Saturday morning and afternoon on democracy in education, led by Judge William H. Hastie; politics and government, led by Jack McMichaels, Jr., president of the American Youth Congress; security and opportunity, led by Dorothy Height, secretary of the Phyllis Wheatley Y. W. C. A., Washington, D. C.; Relationship Of Minority Struggles, led by Marjorie Peney, of the Young Peoples Interracial Fellowship, Philadelphia, Pa.

On Sunday morning a symposium on "Strategy And Techniques For Minority Groups" will be led by William Richardson president of the Richmond youth council. Other discussion leaders and resource persons will be, Prof Reid P. Jackson, instructor at West Virginia State College; Gloster B. Current, student at West Virginia State College and former president of the Detroit N. A. A. C. P. youth council; Welton P. Henderson, N. Y. A. state supervisor of Negro Affairs in Virginia; William Richardson president of the Richmond N. A. A. C. P. youth council; and Wil-addresses by Walter White and liam Anderson, of Greenville, S. C., principal figure and victim the recent Klan uprising in Green-ville.

N. A. C. P. college chapter is reception, and the John Barco, vice-president of the nal dance on Saturday or the conference.

he Greek letter fra- ororities of Virginia old open house for their respective or-

s Bailey, president . C. P. college chap- ia Union, and Dr.

WELCOME ADDRESS

The welcome address on Friday night will be given by Dr. William J. Clark, president of Virginia

be addressed by the Rev. Shelby Rooks, professor at Lincoln University, Pa.

Miss Bathrus Bailey, president of the N. A. A. C. P. college chapters, and the members of their respective organizations.

The Richmond youth council will hold open meeting on Sunday morning with Union will entertain the guests on Friday er at Virginia U

NAACP To Launch Big Drive

Daily World 3-13-16 Atlanta Ga

Favors Raising Funds to Help Prosecution

The Atlanta branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People voted Tuesday night to take an active part in the federal prosecution of Plain-clothes Officer W. F. Sutherland who was indicted Tuesday by a United States grand jury. The officer is charged with forcing a confession from a 16-year-old colored boy by burning him with a hot iron.

Members of the NAACP voted to launch a financial campaign and solicit funds through the Atlanta Daily World, the money to be used in helping to pay expenses made necessary in bringing about the court fight against the officer.

An unsigned letter, calling for such a campaign, was read to the NAACP body.

The branch revealed plans to conduct its annual membership campaign April 1-15, with Miss Hattie Feger again directing the drive.

More than 50 persons attended the session, many of those present being school teachers.

A group from the Atlanta University Laboratory high school asked for a junior branch at the school.

Many of those present Tuesday night attended their first NAACP meeting.

Lynch Button Sale Passes 90 Thousand Mark

NEW YORK, Feb. 1—The nation wide sale of Anti-Lynching buttons launched by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, has passed the 90,000 mark, it was announced here last week by Mrs. Daisy E. Lampkin, national field secretary of the Association, who is directing the drive.

"We are now on the home stretch of this campaign," Mrs. Lampkin said, "and the fine support of cooperating organizations, as well as our branches, some of whom have distributed as many as 5,000 buttons, tells me that we will have gone over the top by the time we close our drive in the middle of February."

The association corrected a report sent out last week which listed A. E. Lichtman, Washington theatre chain owner as having paid $5 for a button. Mr. Lichtman paid $10 for his button. "Many friends of the N. A. A. C. P. are contributing like sums for one button," Mrs. Lampkin said.

Money from the button sale will be used to push the anti-lynching bill through the Senate.

NAACP Branch Contributes $100 to Lynch Bill Fund

NEW YORK, Feb. 1—Announcement of the receipt of a check for $100 from the Harlem branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People was made here today by Roy Wilkins, assistant executive secretary of the organization.

In a letter accompanying the check, Lionel Barrow, president of the local NAACP branch said: "The importance of the anti-lynching bill has never been so keenly felt as at the present time. We all realize that its passage in the House is but a preamble to a much sterner fight in the Senate. The New York branch, realizing that this will necessitate huge expenditures of money, is contributing a sum of $100 toward the successful enactment of the bill."

NAACP Still Seeking Missing Lloyd Gaines

Daily World 3-14-40 Atlanta Ga

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(SNS)—Charles H. Houston, special counsel for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, announced that he has been unable to locate Lloyd Gaines, plaintiff in the famous University of Missouri case.

"The N.A.A.C.P. has exhausted all means of locating him," Houston said, "and added that the association requests any one possessing information concerning the whereabouts of Gaines to send the information to the Association at 69 Fifth Avenue, New York City."

NAACP To Hold Student Meeting At Va. Union

RICHMOND, Va.—(SNS)—"Resources for Democracy in Youth" will be the theme of the first annual student conference sponsored by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, to be held here at Virginia Union University, March 29-31.

According to James H. Robinson, acting youth director of the NAACP, the conference is designed to fill the need of active participating in the work of the organization by college students who rarely have a chance to participate in the annual conference deliberations of the association held in June.

"While the conference will be built around the work of the NAACP. in regards to youth," he said, "it is not limited to members of the association. We are inviting representatives of student Christian movements, political science clubs, students government bodies, fraternities, sororities, and other campus organizations."

Discussion groups will be held on Democracy in Education, Politics and Government, Security and Opportunity, and Relationships in Minority Struggles.

N.A.A.C.P. Student Parley At Union

RICHMOND, Va., March 29—Delegates from eight states and the District of Columbia, will attend the first annual National Association for the Advancement of Colored People student conference to be held here at Virginia Union university March 29-31 according to an announcement made this week by Rev. James H. Robinson, acting youth director of the association.

Reports from delegates have been received to date from the following states: New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Virginia, West Virginia, Tennessee, South Carolina, and Georgia.

Speakers who will address the conference in addition to those already announced include Miss Dorothy Height, secretary of the Phyllis Wheatley Y.W.C.A., Washington, D. C.; Bathrus Bailey, president of the Virginia Union chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People; William Richardson, president of the local N.A..AC.P. Youth Council; Welton H. Henderson, NYA supervisor of Negro affairs for Virginia; Joseph Pruden, Virginia Union university; Gloster B. Current, West Virginia State college; Dr. J. M. Tinsley, president of the local N.A.A.C.P. branch; and Professor Henry P. McGuinn, of Virginia Union.

Finish Plans For NAACP Student Meet

Journal and Guide

First Conference To Be Held At Union University

3-23-40

RICMOND, Va. — Plans have been completed for the first annual student Conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People to be held at Virginia Union University March 29-31. The first call was sent to all N. A. A. C. P. college chapters, and to fraternities, sororities, Y. M. and Y. W. C. A.'s and other student organizations on about 250 Negro and white campuses in the North, East, South and Midwest.

The theme of the conference, "Resources For Democracy In Youth," will be carried out in discussion groups Saturday morning and afternoon on democracy in education, led by Judge William H. Hastie; politics and government, led by Jack McMichaels, Jr., president of the American Youth Congress; security and opportunity, led by Dorothy Height, secretary of the Phyllis Wheatley Y. W. C. A., Washington, D. C.; Relationship Of Minority Struggles, led by Marjorie Peney, of the Young Peoples Interracial Fellowship, Philadelphia, Pa.

On Sunday morning a symposium on "Strategy And Techniques For Minority Groups" will be led by William Richardson president of the Richmond youth council. Other discussion leaders and resource persons will be, Prof Reid P. Jackson, instructor at West Virginia State College; Gloster B. Current, student at West Virginia State College and former president of the Detroit N. A. A. C. P. youth council; Welton P. Henderson, N. Y. A. state supervisor of Negro Affairs in Virginia; William Richardson president of the Richmond N. A.Union University, and the mainnight with a reception, and the John Barco, vice-president of the A. A. C. P. college chapter institution, laid the groundwork ing a formal dance on Satur-or the conference. night. The Greek letter fra- ities and sororities of Virginia on will hold open house for bers of their respective or- izations.

WELCOME ADDRESS

The welcome address on Friday night will be given by Dr. William Rooks, professor at Lincoln University, Pa.

The Richmond youth council will of the N. A. C. P. college chap- at Virginia Union, and Dr. Miss Bathrus Bailey, president the N. A. A. C. P. college chap- at Virginia Union, and Dr. er at Virginia Union university; Clark, president of Virginia entertain the guests on Friday

Philly Prepares Early For Meeting Of NAACP Next June

Committees on Finance, Program, Hospitality, Publicity, Hard at Work to Entertain Delegates and Visitors.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 15 — (ANP)—Five months early, this city is hard at work for the coming thirty-first annual conference of the N.A.A.C.P., June 25-30, with Major Robert E. Lamberton, honorary chairman, and Atty. Theodore O. Spaulding, general chairman of arrangements, and supported by nine committees.

First major project of the joint committees is a huge dancefest to top the Penn Relays week-end on Saturday evening, April 27, when three orchestras will be on hand in the Wharton Street Armory at Broad and Wharton streets. In this way it is hoped to raise the money to underwrite the expenses of the meeting. Raymond Pace Alexander is head of the finance committee, responsible for meeting the convention expenses.

Although all committee chairmen have not been named, the committees are divided into housing, hospitality, publicity, church co-operation, finance, program, registration, information and cuisine.

The housing committee, under Miss Mamie E. Davis, general secretary of the Southwest Y.W.C.A., will begin its work almost at once, sending sub-committees to visit every home which will be open to delegates. The leading city hotels will also be visited.

Tindley Temple M.E. Church, Broad and Fitzwater streets, will be the conference meeting place, with the business headquarters at 1506 Catherine street.

Dr. Harry W. Greene is president of the Philadelphia Branch of the N.A.A.C.P.

democratically organized and all delegates will participate in all phases of the program.

The theme of the conference Resources for Democracy in Youth will be borne out in various discussion groups on Saturday morning March 30. Subjects to be taken up include itics and Governnment," "Security and Opportunity," and Relationships of Minority Struggles". A symposium, led by Prof. H. J. McGuin, will be held Sunday morning on "Strategy and Techniques for Minority Groups."

This meet, the first of its kind ever to be held, is a history-making conference. At a time when anti-democratic forces so seriously threaten the security and freedom of American citizens, and even more the rights of minority groups, it is especially fitting that Negro youth seek guidance and a clear perspective of the role they can play in obtaining their rights as citizens. To aid in this task, national leaders from all over the country will be present, chief of whom will be Walter White, executive secretary of the NAACP.

The Union Chapter headed by Miss Bathrus Bailey and the Richmond Youth Council with William Richardson as president, will be joint hosts to the delegates. A varied program of entertainment has been planned. Sororities and fraternities on the campus, will conduct "Open-house" for all visitors.

Students' First NAACP Conference

RICHMOND, Va.—The first Annual Student Conference of the NAACP to be held at Virginia Union University, Richmond, Va. March 29 to 31 has brought applications from both white and Negro College students throughout the East, South, North, and Midwest. The conference will be

NAACP Attorne On Honor Roll Of "The Nation"

NEW YORK—(A N P)—Four prominent NAACP attorneys Thurgood Marshall, William H. Hastie, Leon A. Ransom and W. A. C. Hughes, Jr., were listed on the annual honor roll for 1939 released last week by "The Nation" weekly liberal magazine.

These lawyers were cited for successfully fighting the case in Maryland for salary parity between white and colored teachers and Federal Judge W. Calvin Chesnut of Baltimore was listed for rendering the decision requiring payment of the same wages to both teachers.

N.A.A.C.P. GIRDED FOR BIG BATTLES

NEW YORK CITY, April 18—A campaign along all fronts, using every resource of the courts, the Federal Department of Justice, and public opinion, is being launched actively by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People to guarantee Negro voters in the South the right to the franchise, it was announced here this week.

The N.A.A.C.P. campaign, now out in the open, is a result of the activities of many of its branches in the Southern States dating back a year ago, and includes the spectacular fights in Miami, Fla., and Greenville, S.C., in which the Ku Klux Klan was defied. The association's Birmingham branch has also been active, together with numerous units in the State of Texas.

The N.A.A.C.P. barrage will include action by the Department of Justice, which has been consulted almost continuously since last July. The N.A.A.C.P. legal staff has forwarded steadily a stream of memoranda, briefs and affidavits to the FBI on violations of the Negro's right to vote in the South, and has cited both to the FBI and to the Attorney General's office, the Federal statutes which have been violated.

That the drum-fire of the association on these cases will most likely result in action was indicated at a conference last week between N.A.A.C.P. attorneys and O. John Rogge, assistant attorney general, in Washington.

In addition to urging action by the Attorney General's office, the N.A.A.C.P. plans to bring criminal and civil suits in the Federal courts, and the groundwork for several of these already has been laid in Texas, and will be instituted in the next thirty days.

MARSHALL TO PROBE DIXIE PRIMARIES

Thurgood Marshall, special counsel of the N.A.A.C.P., will leave New York shortly for investigation and consultation on primary cases in the States of Texas, Alabama and Louisiana.

The court actions planned in Texas have special significance this year because of the candidacy of Vice-President John N. Garner for the Presidency, and the campaign for re-election of Senator Tom Connaly, foe of the anti-lynching bill and organizer and leader of the filibuster against it. Congressman Martin Dies, who has refused persistently to investigate the Ku Klux Klan and mob violence, also hails from Texas.

To back up its campaign, the N.A.A.C.P. legal staff is completing research for a memorandum on procedure for instituting both criminal and civil cases wherever Negroes' rights have been violated

Politics To Hold The Spotlight At Annual NAACP Conference

PHILADELPHIA, Pa. — Politics will hold the main spotlight when the 31st annual conference of the N.A.A.C.P. meets here on June 18 to 23.

The NAACP meet will wind up the day before the Republican National Convention opens in the City of Brotherly Love. It is expected that discussions of the N.A.A.C.P. delegates and resolutions of the conference will have some sharp opinions on the Presidential race and the attitude of the two major parties toward Negro welfare.

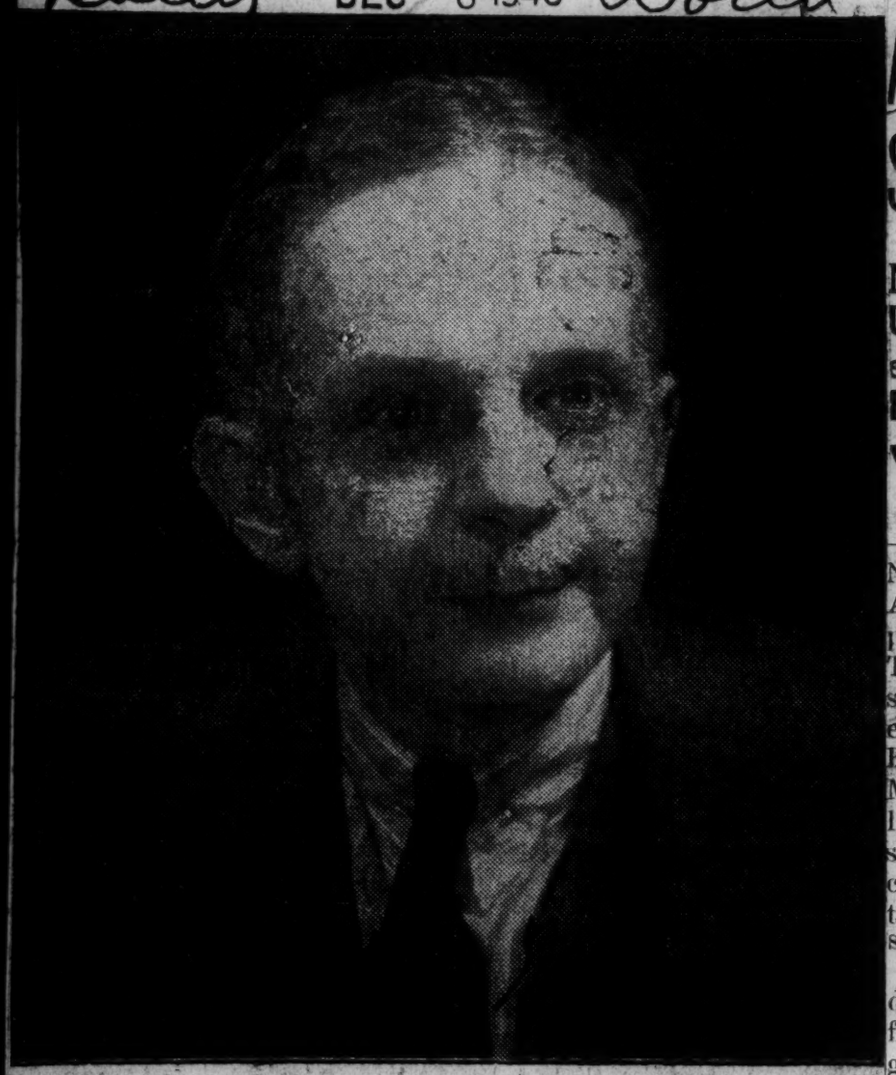
The fireworks undoubtedly will be touched off the opening night, Tuesday, June 18, when John L. Lewis, CIO chief, speaks on "The Negro and the Labor Movement." Although the topic is strictly on labor, the CIO leader is expected to call attention to the treatment of the Negro and invite the race to participate in a third party movement.

Dean Willaim H. Hastie, of the Howard University law school and chairman of the N.A.A.C.P. national legal committee, will lead a lively discussion Thursday morning, June 20, on the subject "The N.A.A.C.P. and Political Parties." Wednesday night, June 19, Alderman Earl B. Dickerson of Chicago will deliver an address on "The Negro and the Franchise," hitting out at the restriction of Negroes.

N. A. A. C. P. - 1940

He's Just Begun To Fight

Daily World DEC 6 1940



The fight of Negro citizens for the "right to fight" as a part of America's defense on a plane of full equality with other Americans, has only started, Walter White, secretary of the NAACP, declares in his brilliant article, "It's Our Country Too," appearing in the current issue of the Saturday Evening Post.

PROPOSE PICKENS AS LEADER, DUE SPINGARN MEDAL

Globe Independent Nashville, Tenn.

NAACP Branches Urge Award Be Given Noted Orator And Educator For Service Rendered

DEC 13 1940

CHICAGO, Dec. 2.—(ANP)—The Chicago Branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People held its annual meeting Thursday night and amid considerable enthusiasm voted an endorsement of Dean William Pickens for the 1941 Spingarn Medal. President Ira W. Williams who was reelected to serve his fourth term gave vocal evidence of the spirit of the meeting. Mr. Williams said:

"In appreciation of the work done by Mr. Pickens not only for the NAACP, but for the Negro in every section of the country, I feel there should be some fitting reward for the services he has rendered. I see, therefore, no reason why the Spingarn Medal should not be his reward. The Chicago Branch has gone on record as endorsing Dean Pickens to be the proper person to receive this award."

Captain Archie Weaver, for years a prominent figure in NAACP circles and one of the moving figures behind the effort to give this new distinction to the popular Dean Pickens, announced that he and President Thos. L. Griffin, Jr., of Los Angeles were contacting every branch in the country, asking them to give their expression to their preferences for the person who should receive the Spingarn award.

Mr. Weaver in a formal statement said, "William Pickens has long merited some fitting reward for his effective attainments in bringing about a better understanding between the races and peoples of the world, and especially in our own country. His logic, wit and humor have made him world famous. He is now approaching his 60th anniversary and has given his life to education and to the eradication of prejudice.

"Mr. Pickens has appeared in "Who's Who in America" each year for thirty years. His more than 10,000 speeches to many millions of people; his books; his newspaper and magazine articles as well as his personal contacts have all made him an outstanding character of our time. We are inviting friends and the public generally to acquaint the Spingarn Committee with their viewpoint."

Besides President Williams, other officers elected included: R. Walter Abernathy, vice president; Mrs. Cora Patton, secretary, and Charles M. Murray, treasurer.

Knoxville, Tenn. News Sentinel
December 12, 1940

NAACP HOPES FOR 1000 MEMBERSHIP

The new Knoxville chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People hopes to attain its membership goal of 1000 members by mid-January.

The prediction was made at the chapter's monthly meeting Monday at the Carnegie Library. The Rev. B. B. Evans is president of the local unit.

The Women's Auxiliary, headed by Miss Fannie Clay, has planned a victory social for Jan. 17 at the Payne Avenue Recreation Center which is now under construction.

WALTER WHITE IN THE SATURDAY EVENING POST

DEC 27 1940

WALTER White, Secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, gave some valuable information in his recent article which appeared in the Saturday Evening Post. I am sure that since the Saturday Evening Post is read largely by white people and if it was read by the readers of that magazine it may do some good in creating goodwill and changing the attitudes and opinions of a lot of white people about the Negro. I was glad to see such an article appear. However, I admit that the information given by Mr. White is common knowledge to every Negro in America, that we are being side tracked throughout the entire National Defense set-up. We need no one to tell us that the philosophy of white supremacy is more traditionally and more widespread in our nation than Naziism is in Germany. We all know that the Negro is not included when we hear some of our patriotic leaders speak of defending democracy. We are well aware of the social and political forces operating against the Negro and keeping him in what some white people call "the Negro's place". But at the same time I wish to congratulate Mr. White and to commend the publishers of the Saturday Evening Post for allowing this vital information to appear in their publication. It has been said, and I know that it is true, that prejudice comes about because of ignorance and the lack of information. The masses of white people very seldom read anything constructive about our group. As a rule the type of stories which they see appear in the daily newspapers have fashioned the Negro as a good-for-nothing thief, rapist, and murderer, so much so until the masses of white readers are unaware of the real heart, and the real program, and the real purpose for which the Negro strives. When they hear the word Negro called they think of a chicken thief, a filthy person, unfit to be in society, an individual with uncontrollable instincts like the lower type of animal such as the gorilla and ape. It is infor-

Kansas City

mation like the article which appeared in the Saturday Evening Post and like the one which appeared several weeks ago in the Friday Magazine on Kenny Washington, freshman coach at the University of Los Angeles, California, that will educate and change the thinking of a lot of white people about colored people. This will bring about a goodwill feeling which will allow the principle of democracy a chance to work.

CAMPAIGN ALSO TO FIGHT JIM CROW IN NATIONAL DEFENSE

Daily World
Atlanta Ga.
DEC 31 1940

NEW YORK—(SNS)—A call to its members and the American public throughout the country to galvanize public opinion in their communities to concrete action against the segregation and discrimination against Negroes in the Army, Navy and Air Corps, and the barring of Negroes, adult and youth, from jobs in national defense industries, was announced here Monday by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

The campaign, according to association officials, will culminate in the celebration of "National Defense Day" on Sunday, January 26, when mass meetings will be held in key cities throughout the country.

National groups including church, welfare, fraternal, social and labor organizations that have worked with the association in the right to pass the Anti-lynching bill will be asked to cooperate in the campaign, the announcemet said.

The association urged its members to work out community plans for calling upon ministers to set aside a part of their Sunday services on January 26 for the voicing of protests against discrimination under the national defense program.

The plan calls for flooding Congress with post cards, letters and telegrams urging the abolition of all discrimination in the country's armed forces and the opening up of job opportunities to Negroes in defense industry in the skilled as well as unskilled occupations. The plight of Negro youth, under the national defense set-up, will also be pictured with the participation of NAACP. youth councils in the drive.

Further information about the conduct of the drive will be announced shortly, association officials said.

NAACP Survey Reveals Varied Forms of Bias

Afro American
Baltimore Md.

Some Large Cities in North Among Those Criticized

DEC 21 1940

NEW YORK — In sections of some thirteen States, including cities with a colored population of more than 100,000, all whites have been appointed to local draft boards, according to a preliminary summary of returns from an NAACP survey.

Returns received from NAACP branches in twenty-nine cities of seventeen States disclose that no colored men are serving on these boards in sections of South Carolina, New Jersey, Virginia, Missouri, Rhode Island, Delaware, Ohio, Texas, California, Kentucky, Oklahoma, New Mexico, and Minnesota.

Many Boards All-White

The summary, according to twenty-nine replies received to date follows:

Florence, S.C.; Long Branch, N.J.; Danville, Va.; Kent, Ohio; Dallas, Texas; Thornhill, Va.; Princeton, N.J.; St. Louis; Monrovia, Calif.; Bell County, Ky.; Oklahoma City, Okla.; Albuquerque, N.M.; Minneapolis, Minn.; Warren, Ark.; Newark, N.J.; Aiken, S.C.; Providence, R.I.; Mexico, Mo.; and Wilmington, Del., all reported there were no colored people on local draft boards.

Twelve colored persons were placed on the local draft boards in Detroit, Mich.; six in Youngstown, Ohio; two in Amelia Court House, Va.; twenty-eight in Washington, D.C.; one in Durham, N.C.; three in Buffalo, N.Y.; twenty-five in New York, N.Y.; one in Berkeley, Calif.; and Kansas City, Mo., reported and undisclosed number.

All "Black" in Newark

Florence, S.C.; Amelia Court House, Va.; and Aiken, S.C., reported there were segregated stations for registering. The Newark, N.J., branch reported that all colored were classified as "black" regardless of complexion. However, if the registrant complained, this was adjusted.

In Bell County, Ky., colored people worked on registration boards and in many cases whites refused to come in to be questioned by them.

Jobs Are Few

Fourteen colored persons are receiving employment on draft boards in Detroit, Mich.; one in Youngstown, Ohio; twelve in Washington, D.C.; three in Providence, R.I.; three in Buffalo, N.Y.; fifty in New York, N.Y.; and Kent, Ohio, reported some employed but did not know how many.

Colored physcians were placed on boards in Detroit, Mich.; Princeton, N.J.; St. Louis, Mo.; Bell County, Ky.; Durham, N.C.; Minneapolis, Minn.; Newark, N.J.; Providence, R.I.; New York, N.Y.; Berkeley, Calif.; Kansas City, Mo.; Washington, D.C.; and Mexico, Mo.

Baltimore Md.

In Aiken, S.C., and Wilmington, Del., there are colored physicians serving as associate examiners. Okahoma City, Okla., reports there are colored physicians who examine colored registrants.

cians, 120; government appeal agents, 9; appeal board members, 7; medical advisory board members, 1.

This number, he said, will undoubtedly be greatly increased when the other States, including Pennsylvania, Michigan and New Jersey, have reported.

33 States Report on Draft Set-up

By ANP

WASHINGTON

Major Campbell Johnson, speaking at the conference of State selective service directors here this week, reported that with thirty-three States heard from, members of the race had served in the following capacities:

As registrars, 12,207; on local boards, 80; as registrants' advisory board members, 352; examining physi-

South Carolina Has New Plan

Adopting a plan that does not coincide with the plan of advisory boards in other States, Governor Burnet R. Maybank, of South Carolina, has appointed 128 colored people to serve as members of advisory boards throughout the State.

The power of these persons is limited to aiding colored registrants in filling out application blanks, etc., and does not include the power to review cases as is true of members on advisory boards in other States.

In St. Louis, three men refused to register. One of these refused because he had been turned down when he volunteered his services for the navy. The other two men, according to the NAACP branch, did not understand the draft.

The NAACP And The Hansberry Case

DEC 8 1940

THE local branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has mailed letters to its members and supporters calling their attention to its recent victory in the Hansberry case. Before the results of that case cease to be good newspaper copy, it might be well to call attention to the fact that the NAACP played a great part in the realization of that victory.

Chicago Bee

The NAACP employed two lawyers, out of the five, which carried the fight to the United States Supreme court. It spent large sums of money in the fight that Negroes in Chicago may have a right to live wherever their tastes and finahcial ability may permit them to live. It crystalized sentiment against restrictive covenants, the entire housing evil as we know it in this city and against Judge Michael Feinberg who cautioned Negroes to live only where they are wanted. In the case of Judge Feinberg it went so far as to fight against his re-election because of his expressed attitude concerning the Negroes and their fight for better housing.

Chicago Ill

The efforts of the NAACP in that case will soon bear fruits for the benefit of colored people who have been the victims of vicious landlords who take pride in making them pay exorbitant rents for shelter. The twenty-seven blocks containing 538 pieces of property in the 60th street section will soon go over to colored people, according to legal experts. If and when that is done rents will decline and many families who have been cramped up in places too small for their accommodation will be relieved and they will have a breathing spell. If overcrowded housing conditions create crime and increase disease then our crime rate should lessen and our group health should improve. The sum total of the efforts of the NAACP and all other parties who so militantly fought for the eradication of the restrictive covenants can not be evaluated in terms of dollars and cents. We do know that generations yet unborn will reap the benefits of their efforts and that democracy is the better off by reason of the bulldog tenacity and the intestinal fortitude as exemplified by those responsible for the favorable decision in the Hansberry case.

NAACP- 1940

SECRETARY WHITE'S ARTICLE COMMENDED

DEC 29 1940

NEW YORK — Characterizing Walter White as the "spearhead of gro protest against injustice, and the organized and unorganized Nedemand for justice in this country Gloria Goddard, great-grandniece of Ulysses S. Grant, 18th President of the United States, and her husband Clement Wood, noted author praised the secretary for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People for his "restrained and magnificent" article "It's Our Country Too," which appeared in the December 14 issue of the Saturday Evening Post.

In the article, an indictment of the United States Government's policy of discrimination against the Negro in every phase of national defense Mr. White declared that "National Negro organizations have ords and put the problem in No. 1 accumulated files full of case recposition on their fighting agenda."

Mr. and Mrs. Wood offered their "100 per cent congratulations," in a letter to the NAACP secretary which was made public here today. "The two of us desire to put ourselves on record," they said "on policies which should be universal among citizens of the United States, who speak loudly enough of liberty and democracy; as well as among Christians to whom the brotherhood of man is more than a windowdressing slogan. We state that these policies must become the collective and individual policies of our government, and every brand and representative of it; and of the individual citizens as well. These policies include: complete political equality of opportunity, complete economic equalitty of opportunity in every field, and complete social equality of opportunity."

The letter was one of scores of comments reaching the NAACP's office here from persons in every walk of life. Others who wrote praising the article include Samuel A. Allen, supervisor of racial problems in the New York state department of welfare; John D. Talbot, George School, George School, Pa.; Eugene Martin, Atlanta, Ga.; Barbee Durham, Columbus, Ohio Community Forum; James C. Thomas, A. Phillip Randolph Dr. Ernest R. Alexander, E. J. Owens Jr., all of New York; Helen Sickels, Indianapolis, Ind.; Elmer I. Eshleman and W. Harry Haller Frederick, Md.; Harvey W. Wright, Rockville, Conn; Roy Newton, Ferris Institute, Big Rapids, Mich; Thomas A. Webster, Kansas City, Mo., Urban League; Charles Hendrick, Los Angeles, Calif.; George B. Murphy, Baltimore, Md.; Cameron P. Hall, Board of Christian Education, Philadelphia; Mrs. Daisy Lampkin, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Dr. L. A. Howell, Tampa, Fla.; Robert D Vinter, Jr., Philadelphia; Olga D. Moezo, San Juan, Porto Rico.

N.A.A.C.P.- 1940

Arthur B. Spingarn Made National President NAACP

New President Brother of Late Col. Joel E. Spingarn. A. Phillip Randolph New Member of Board of Directors. Old Officers Reelected.

NEW YORK. — Arthur B. Spingarn, prominent New York attorney was elected president of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People by the board of directors at the annual meeting here January

Associated intimately with the work of the NAACP for more than a quarter of a century, Mr. Spingarn for 23 years has been chairman of the Association's national legal committee. He succeeds his brother, the late Joel E. Spingarn, who died last July 26.

Mr. Spingarn is the third person to head the organization since it was founded thirty years ago in New York on Lincoln's birthday, February 12, 1909. The two former presidents were: Moorfield Storey, famous Massachusetts lawyer, one time head of the American Bar Association and secretary to Congressman Charles Sumner during the Civil War, who served from 1911 to his death in 1929; and Joel E. Spingarn, former professor of English Literature at Columbia University, who served from 1930 until July 26, 1939.

A. Philip Randolph, president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, was elected a member of the national board of directors. Other members of the board re-elected for terms expiring in 1942 were: Miss Marion Cuthbert, Hubert Delany, Lewis S. Gannett, John Hammond, Dr. William Allan Neilson. the Rev. James H. Robinson, Colonel Theodore Roosevelt Arthur B. Spingarn, all of New York.

Mrs. Grace B. Fenderson, Newark, N. J.; Dr. N. C. McPherson, Nashville, Tenn.; Dean William H. Hastie, Dr. Charles H. Thompson, and Dr. Elizabeth Yates Webb, all of Washington, D. C.

The following persons were elected vice-presidents of the Association: Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, of Washington, D. C.; Dr. Walter Gray Crump and representative Caroline O'Day, both of New York.

National officers of the Association who were re-elected include: Dr. Louis T. Wright, chairman of the board; Miss Mary White Ovington, treasurer; and the following vice-presidents: Miss Nannie H. Burroughs, Godfrey Lowell Cabot, Senator Arthur Capper, Bishop John A. Gregg, the Rev. John Haynes Holmes, Judge Ira W. Jayne, the Rev. A. Clayton Powell, and Oswald Garrison Villard.

National executive officers were: Walter White, secretary; Roy Wilkins, assistant secretary and editor of the Crisis; Thurgood Marshall and Charles H. Houston, special counsel; William Pickens, director of branches; Mrs. Daisy E. Lampkin, field secretary; E. Frederic Morrow, branch coordinator; George B. Murphy, Jr., publicity and promotion; the Rev. James H. Robinson. acting youth director.

Chattanooga, Tenn. Daily Times
January 15, 1940

NEGRO ASSOCIATION UNIT IN DRIVE FOR MEMBERS

A membership drive is being conducted by the newly reorganized local branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People headed by Dr. P. A. Stephens, president of the Mountain City Medical society.

A meeting was held yesterday afternoon at the Masonic hall on East Ninth street, after a series of smaller gatherings, to revive the organization most recently headed by Dr. Llewellyn Patton.

The organization, a subsidiary of the national organization with offices in New York City, was revived here approximately two years ago after correspondence with the national group by Earl Welch, local Negro worker and Howard High school graduate.

New officers are Dr. Stephens, president; his wife, secretary, and Dr Napoleon B. Callier. treasurer.

ELECTED BY DIRECTORS AT ANNUAL MEET

Steps Into His Brother's Shoes To Carry On Fight For Race

NEW YORK CITY, Jan. 12—Arthur B. Spingarn, prominent New York attorney was elected president of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People by the board of directors at the annual meeting here January 2.

Associated intimately with the work of the N.A.A.C.P. for more than a quarter of a century, Mr Spingarn for 23 years has been chairman of the association's national legal committee. He succeeds his brother, the late Joel E. Spingarn, who died last July 26.

Mr. Spingarn is the third person to head the organization since it was founded 30 years ago in New York on Lincoln's birthday, February 12, 1909.

The two former presidents were Moorfield Storey, famous Massachusetts lawyer, one time head of the American Bar Association and secretary to Congressman Charles Sumner during the Civil War, who served from 1911 to his death in 1929; and Joel E. Spingarn, former professor of English literature at Columbia university, who served from 1930 until July 26, 1939.

N.A.A.C.P. officials announced that Dean William Hastie, of the Howard university law school, has been named chairman of the association's national legal committee.

"Negroes in this country will certainly not support John Nance Garner for the presidency in 1940," said Walter White, secretary of the association, in that part of his annual report having to do with the political outlook for the new year.

"The vice president comes from a state that has given the nation more than 500 lynchings since 1882, and his ultra-conservatism on all issues, particularly the rights of labor, is viewed with apprehension by Negro citizens. Furthermore, Mr Garner's state has taken the most direct action to prohibit Negroes from voting freely."

The N.A.A.C.P. secretary referred to Senator Tom Connally, as the leader of the southern bloc in the Senate who has said that he will see that the anti-lynching bill is scuttled in the Senate.

Outlining the association's program for 1940, the N.A.A.C.P. secretary said the organization would put its forces squarely behind the fight to pass a federal anti-lynching bill, take steps to safeguard Race workers under the Wage-Hour law, work to protect members of the Race under the proposed Federal education and Wagner health bills, and the expanded version of the Social Security law.

Randolph Elected to Board

A. Philip Randolph, labor leader and president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping-Car Porters, was elected a member of the association's national board of directors, for a term of two years.

Other members of the board re-elected for terms expiring in 1942 were: Miss Marion Cuthbert, Hubert Delaney, Lewis S. Gannett, John Hammond, Dr. William Allan Neilson, Rev. James H. Robinson, Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, Arthur B Spingarn, all of New York.

Mrs. Grace B. Fenderson, Newark N J.; Dr. N. C. McPherson, Nashville, Tenn.; Dean William H Hastie, Dr. Charles H. Thompson and Dr. Elizabeth Yates Webb, all of Washington, D. C.

The following persons were elected vice presidents of the association: Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune of Washington, D. C.; Dr. Walter Gray Crump and Representative Caroline O'Day, both of New York.

National officers of the association who were re-elected include: Dr. Louis T. Wright, chairman of the board; Miss Mary White Ovington, treasurer; and the following vice presidents: Miss Nannie H Burroughs, Godfrey Lowell Cabot, Senator Arthur Capper, Bishop John A. Gregg, Rev. John Haynes Holmes, Judge Ira W. Jayne, Rev A. Clayton Powell, and Oswald Garrison Villard.

National executive officers of the association who were reappointed at a board meeting immediately following the annual meeting were Walter White, secretary; Roy Wilkins, assistant secretary and editor of the Crisis; Thurgood Marshall and Charles H. Houston, special counsel; William Pickens, director of branches; Mrs. Daisy E. Lampkin, field secretary; E. Frederic Morrow, branch coordinator; George B. Murphy Jr., publicity and promotion; Rev. James H. Robinson, acting youth director.

Reports of departmental heads were read at the annual meeting. Officials of the association doing field work, traveled 55,000 miles during 1939, according to William Pickens.

WILLIAM HASTIE NAMED HEAD OF LEGAL COMMITTEE

White Takes Slap At Garner's Bid For Presidency

NEW YORK. — Arthur B Spingarn, prominent New York attorney was elected president of the NAACP by the board of directors at the annual meeting here January 2, 1940.

Associated intimately with the work of the NAACP for more than a quarter of a century, Mr. Spingarn for 23 years has been chairman of the association's national legal committee. He succeeds his brother, the late Joel E. Spingarn, who died last July 26.

Third Head of Group

Mr. Spingarn is the third person to head the organization since it was founded 30 years ago in New York on Lincolns' birthday, February 12, 1909. The two former presidents were: Moorfield Storey, famous Massachusetts lawyer, one time head of the American Bar Association and secretary to Congressman Charles Sumner during the Civil War, who served from 1911 to his death in 1929; and Joel E. Spingarn, former professor of English literature at Columbia University, who served from 1930 until July 26, 1939.

In accepting the presidency Mr. Spingarn said:

"I have accepted the presidency

of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People with mixed feelings of humility and pride, humility at the thought of the impossibility of measuring up to the high standards set by my two illustrious predecessors, Moorfield Storey and Colonel J. E. Spingarn and, pride at succeeding such great champions of human justice and at being given the opportunity of heading what I conceive to be one of the most constructive forces in American life today. The treatment which American accords to its minority groups is the real test of democracy in a world in which democracy is being seriously endangered.

"I trust that so long as I shall be its president, the NAACP will never in the slightest degree swerve from its couragaous, militant and intelligent struggle to obtain for the Negroes of the country their full manhood rights and each and every privilege awarded to all Americans by the Constitution of the United States."

Hastie Now Head

NAACP officials announced that Dean William Hastie, of the Howard University Law School, has been named chairman of the association's national legal committee.

"Negroes in this country will certaindly not support John Nance Garner for the Presidency in 1940," said Walter White, secretary of the association, in that part of his annual report having to do with the political outlook for the new year.

"The Vice President comes from a state that has given the nation more than 500 lynchings since 1882 and his ultra-conservatism on all issues, particularly the rights of labor, is viewed with apprehension by Negro citizens. Furthermore, Mr. Garner's state has taken the most direct action to prohibit Negroes from voting freely"

The NAACP secretary referred to Senator Tom Connally, as the leader of the southern bloc in the Senate who has said that he will see the anti-lynching bill is scuttled in the Senate.

Will Add Protection

Outlining the association's program for 1940, the NAACP secretary said the organization would put its forces squarely behind the fight to pass a federal anti-lynching bill, take steps to safeguard Negro workers under the Wage-Hour law, work to protect Negroes under the proposed Federal education and Wagner health bills, and the expanded version of the Social Security law.

A. Philips Randolph, Negro leader and president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, was elected a member of the association's national board of directors, for a term of two years.

Other members of the board re elected for terms expiring in 1942 were: Miss Marion Cuthbert, Hubert Delany, Lewis S. Gannett John Hammond, Dr. William Allan Neilson, the Rev. James H. Robinson, Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, Arthur B. Spingarn, all of New York.

Mrs. Grace B. Fenderson, Newark, N. J.; Dr. N. C. McPherson, Nashville, Tenn.; Dean Willam H. Hastie, Dr. Charles H. Tohmpson, and Dr. Elizabeth Yates Webb, all of Washington, D. C.

The following persons were elected vice presidents of the association: Mrs. Mary McCleod Betune, of Washington, D. C.; Dr. Walter Gray Crump and Representative Caroline O'Day, both of New York.

Others Reelected

National officers of the association who were reelected include: Dr. Louis T. Wright, chairman of the board; Miss Mary White Ovington, treasurer; and the following vice presidents: Miss Nannie H. Burroughs, Godfrey Lowell Cabot, Senator Arthur Capper, Bishop John A. Gregg, the Rev. John Haynes Holmes, Judge Ira W. Jayne, the Rev. A. Clayton Powell, and Oswald Garrison Villard.

National executive officers of the association who were reappointed at a board meeting immediately following the annual meeting were: Walter White, secretary; Roy Wilkins, assistant secretary and editor of the Crisis; Thurgood Marshall and Charles H. Houston, special counsel; William Pickens, director of branches; Mrs. Daisy E. Lampkin, field secretary; E. Frederic Morrow, branch coordinator; George B. Murphy, Jr., publicity and promotion; the Rev. James H. Robinson, acting youth director.

Reports of departmental heads were read at the annual meeting. Officials of the association doing field work, travelled 55,000 miles during 1939, according to William Pickens.

NAACP Has Won 13 Out Of 14 Cases Before U. S. High Court

NEW YORK, Feb. 22.—Mr. Justice Hugo L. Black's sweeping decision in the case of four Negro tenant farmers in Florida is the thirteenth N.A.A.C.P. victory in the Supreme Court of fourteen cases carried there. An interesting sidelight is the report that violently anti-Negro Senator Tom Connally of Texas was in court to present a Texas lawyer for admission and had to hear the decision.

New York Manufacturer Includes NAACP In Will

NEW YORK—(SNS)—M. L. Adler, manufacturer of bowling alley equipment who died February 19, remembered the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in his will, it was revealed here Tuesday.

The exact amount which will go to the NAACP is not known, however, since it is to share with four other organizations in the income from the residuary estate. The amount of the residuary estate or the rate of income are not known, therefore, the sum which the NAACP will receive cannot be announced.

The association, however, is to receive one-twelfth of the net income from the residuary estate.

Exact Amount Bequeathed Is Not Yet Known

which will be divided and paid out annually. The official announcement said the residuary estate was "more than $10,000".

Mr. Adler's will reveaed him to be concerned with the welfare of all races and religions. He wrote:

"My dear wife—during her lifetime—and I reached the belief that a testator renders scant honor to his own church or his own relatives if he makes them his sole beneficiaries and neglects the general public from which wealth really came."

Five-twelfths of the income from the estate will go to the Federation for the Support of Jewish Philanthropic Societies; two-twelfths each to the Charity Organization Society of New York, the United Hospital Fund of New York, and the Catholic Charities of the Archdiocese of New York; the remaining twelfth to the NAACP.

Mrs. Adler, who died about two years ago, began contributing to the NAACP in 1929 and gave regulary each year until her death. In 1938 Mr. Adler sent a contribution in her memory.

N.A.A.C.P. Officers First To Take 1940 Memberships

KANSAS CITY, Mo. — April will be "N.A.A.C.P. month," according to plans made at the regular monthly meeting of the local N. A. night at the Paseo Y.M.C.A.

A. C. P. branch Monday

Although the annual membership drive is not scheduled to begin officially until Sunday, April 21, when a giant parade and mass meeting will be held, plans for a pre-campaign effort were made at Monday's meeting.

The pre-campaign drive was given an initial boost when several officers and members Monday took out their membership in advance Althuogh they had not anticipated a pre-campaign drive before they arrived at the meeting, 13 persons became the first 1940 members of the N.A.A.C.P.

Johnson, branch president, who

The first contributor was Carl R. took out a $5 membership. The second was Julius A. K. Ficklin, chairman of the 1940 membership drive, $2.50, and the third, Burt A. Mayberry, $2.50. Others who took out memberships were Edward H. Pate, branch secretary, $2.50; C. E. Rambo, $2.50; Amos Smith, $2.50; J. H. Bluford, $2.50; C. W. West, $5; W. Richard Tillmon, $2.50; Matthew E. Carroll, $2.50; and Lucie Bluford, $5.

The campaign proper will begin April 21, with Mr. Ficklin as general chairman, and Mrs. Goldie Elliott and C. W. West as majors.

The principal speaker at the Sunday mass meeting at Centennial church will be Earl B. Dickerson, of Chicago, the first Negro Democrat ever elected alderman in the Windy City. For 20 years, Alderman Dickerson has been vice pr 'dent and general counsel of the Supreme Life Insurance company.

NAACP- 1940

THE NAACP AND POLITICS

IN A LETTER TO THE AGE last week, Roy Wilkins, assistant secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and editor of The Crisis magazine, made a general denial to the charge contained in an editorial in this paper that officials of this organization were actively engaged in the campaign to re-elect President Roosevelt.

The Age had made the observation that the N. A. A. C. P. was departing from a long established policy in remaining non-partisan in a national political campaign, and further that if the N. A. A. C. P. were to adopt a partisan attitude it should urge the defeat of the New Dealers for not putting over a federal anti-lynching bill after being in power for seven and a half-years. Particular attention was called to the fact that the President had failed to take a stand on this measure which affects the welfare of 13,000,000 citizens.

The editorial went on to explain that two factions were fighting for control of the Democratic campaign among Negroes—one faction headed by Dr. William J. Thompkins, recorder of deeds, had recommended Dr. John A. Singleton, head of the Jamaica Branch of the N. A. A. C. P., as national Negro Democratic chairman, and the other faction, headed by District Leaders Herbert Bruce and Daniel Burrows of New York, was backing Julian Rainey of Boston for this position, with Dr. C. B. Powell as head of the publicity setup. Mr. Wilkins was reported to have been slated to become an assistant to Dr. Powell on publicity.

Mr. Wilkins pleaded complete ignorance of these plans and pointed out that the personnel of the Negro campaign committee was announced the same week the editorial appeared. But despite this denial, The Age reported last week that Dr. Thompkins has won his fight for the placing of Dr. Singleton in the Eastern Division setup and Alderman Earl Dickerson of Chicago as chairman of the Western Division.

And in substantiation of the charges made by The Age, one of the first releases sent the press by Dr. Powell, was a long quotation from the column written by Mr. Wilkins in The Amsterdam News in defense of the New Deal. Mr. Wilkins wishes the public to distinguish between his views as a columnist for The Amsterdam News and the views he expresses editorially in The Crisis. In the newspaper he praises the New Deal and attacks the record of the Republican presidential candidate, while in the magazine he is equally insistent that Senator Barkley and other leaders of the New Deal have double-crossed the N. A. A. C. P. on the anti-lynching bill. He has also been one of those who have been most outspoken in criticism of the policy of discrimination against Negroes in the Army, Navy and Air Corps.

If the views of the N. A. A. C. P. are not in harmony with the personal convictions of Mr. Wilkins, he should resign his post, for it is true that no man can serve two masters. And when he, a high official of the N. A. A. C. P., comes out in defense of the New Deal, the average reader will be unable to make the fine distinction between the views of Columnist Wilkins of The Amsterdam News and Editor Wilkins of The Crisis.

The active participation of Dr. Singleton and Mr. Wilkins in the presidential campaign will cause many sincere members of the N. A. A. C. P. to feel that these men have the official support of that organization to help re-elect President Roosevelt despite his indifferent attitude as regards the Negro.

Announcement was also made from Chicago that Dean William Pickens, director of branches of the N. A. A. C. P. has joined the Willkie Club national setup. The same criticism that is directed against Mr. Wilkins and Dr. Singleton may also be directed against Dean Pickens.

The New York Age holds that all of these gentlemen have a right to be interested in and campaign for any of the Presidential candidates of their choice. But so long as Mr. Wilkins and Dean Pickens draw their salaries from the N. A. A. C. P., they and all others of the Association should either take leave from their organization duties to campaign or else keep out of the political picture because it does the N. A. A. C. P., no good, unless, of course, the policy is to have some officer always on the winning side.

Race Bias Suit By NAACP

Advancement Association To Sue High Command

NEW YORK—Court action against the Secretaries of War and Navy to compel the acceptance of all who volunteer for service in either of these branches of the country's defense forces, regardless of race or color, is promised by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, according to an announcement made here today.

The announcement followed passage of the following resolution by a unanimous vote of the Association's board of directors at its monthly meeting here at 69 Fifth Avenue, September 9:

"That the NAACP Legal Defense Committee give aid to any American citizen desiring to enlist in the Army or Navy, who is refused the privilege of enlisting on account of race or color, to the extent that it will institute appropriate, affirmative legal action against the Secretary of War or the Secretary of Navy as the case may be, to compel the Army or Navy to accept such volunteer into the armed or naval forces."

To Halt Discrimination

The resolution has passed following a report on an exchange of correspondence between the War and Navy Departments in which the Association asked that there be no discrimination against Negroes in the new defense program, and that colored citizens be integrated into the armed forces without segregation because of race or color.

Secretary of War Stimson made the following statement to the NAACP in a letter about the matter:

"The success of the National Defense Program can best be established by united support of the War Department plans, which have been worked out after years of study by those who have devoted their lives to these questions. Unity can be destroyed by attempting to establish a program which is contrary to the War Department's plans by those who are not familiar either with the principles involved or the requirements of such plans.

Policies Explained

"In the augmentation of the Army now under way additional colored units have been authorized. These include one Field Artillery Regiment, two Coast Artillery Anti-aircraft Battalions, one Engineer Regiment for general service, twelve Quartermaster Truck Companies and one Chemical decontamination company."

C. W. Nimitz, Navy Department Bureau chief, made the following statement setting forth the Navy's policy of "relegating" Negroes to the service of messmen only: "After many years of experience, the policy of not enlisting men of the colored race for any branch of the naval service except the messman branch was adopted to meet the best interests of general efficiency."

Association Books Mass Meeting Here

A mass meeting, under the sponsorship of the Nashville chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People will be held at 8 o'clock tonight at St. John's Methodist Episcopal Church, Eighth Avenue, North, and Cedar Street.

Principal speaker at the meeting which will be devoted to consideration of the reported lynching recently at Brownsville, Tenn., will be Walter White, national secretary of the organization. White will speak on the subject, "Shall the Mob or Justice Rule?" The Rev. Pickens Johnson will also address the meeting.

"HAZING" WM. PICKENS

OCT 4 1940

NAACP "big wigs" are making very little impression with the rank and file followers of the organizations and the general public by the length to which they are going in an effort to embarrass William Pickens for having endorsed Wendell Willkie for President. The fact is they are creating enmity for the organization throughout the nation which is bound to be reflected in the work of those representatives who go forth to sell the organization's aims to broad-minded Americans. William Pickens happens to be the ablest member of the NAACP staff and his connection with it has kept many persons from seeing the NAACP as a blundering, radical concern.

Pickens in coming out for Willkie, say the big wigs, is only speaking for himself. They have called the noted leader in "on the carpet" for doing so. In the meantime, Roy Willkins, the assistant secretary and New Deal zealot, continues to write a newspaper column, teeming with New Deal propaganda, which the Negro bureau of that party finds valuable stuff to palm off on Negro newspapers. Until the "big wigs" go to the same length in putting the screws to Willkins as they have gone in the case of Dr. Pickens, fair-minded persons everywhere will continue to see the NAACP front office just as a transmission belt of the New Deal.

NAACP'S 'SMEARER'

OCT 11 1940

Roy Wilkins, editor of the Crisis Magazine and assistant secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People is understandably upset over the strong stand Wendell L. Willkie has taken on issues of vital concern to the same "colored people" for whom Wilkins is paid to be so solicitous.

Wilkins' discomforture over the notable and inspiring utterances of Wendell Willkie, stronger, is they undoubtedly are than any made by a candidate for the Presidency in recent years, is caused by what these utterances are likely to do to his own chief occupation these days—which is to inveigle American Negroes into voting for the re-election of Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Unable to belittle the notable utterances of Mr. Willkie the Crisis editor employs the chief weapon of the "Smearment Willkie Gang," than whom none is slicker than our "advancement" evangelist. Distortions and falsehoods abound in everything the Roosevelt publicity crowd

Non-Partisan N.A.A.C.P.

OCT 5 1940

Upon advice of the N.A.A.C.P.'s committee on administration, former Dean William Pickens has resigned his post as organizer of the Citizens' Committee for the Election of Wendell Willkie.

The association voted to reaffirm its non-partisan position in the present political campaign.

It can be assumed that the action also affects Roy Wilkins, N.A.A.C.P. assistant secretary, whose pro-Roosevelt utterances provoked some controversy by both Democrats and Republicans, it seems wise to cling to its oft-stated policy of keeping clear of party politics.

Its chief job of legal defense remains no matter which party wins.

turns out. This is as true of the Negro division as of the division header by the genius, Charlie Michelson.

We take it that the Crisis Magazine is one of the organs which is committed to the purpose of smearing the Republicans. It could not be otherwise with Roy Wilkins as its editor and other front-office notables of the N.A.A.C.P. constantly closeted with the New Deal politicians and so elated over the "recognition" as to be constantly saying in actions, if not in words, "though they slay me, yet will I trust them."

In the leading October editorial of the Crisis, Wilkins goes to town in an effort to dissipate the effect of the courageous statements Mr. Willkie made to the great audience of Negroes in Chicago last month. Unmindful of the intelligence of readers of the Crisis, Wilkins undertakes to lay the blame upon the Republican party for the failure to pass an anti-lynching bill when Republicans had "overwhelming control of the government in 1921-22."

In the course of the editorial Wilkins says,

"They (the Republicans) passed an anti-lynching bill in the House and filibustered it to death in the Senate."

Now most of Wilkins' readers know, if he does not, that filibustering is now and always has been the stock in trade of the political party to which he belongs. It was members of that party, back in the days of Republican control, as now, who filibustered the anti-lynching bill to death. Nor were Republicans ever in as overwhelming control of congress as the New Dealers have been under Mr. Roosevelt.

Wilkins credits Mr. Roosevelt with saying that the "strong arm of government ought to curb mob outrages." He fails to point out that, particularly as far as carrying out Mr. Roosevelt's pet projects is concerned, never before in the history of this government has the arm of government reached out to accomplish or attempt to accomplish so many things. Incidentally, it is our impression that the only time Mr. Roosevelt, the "great humanitarian," evinced any concern about lynchings was when California lynched two young white men. This, notwithstanding the New Deal boast that it had become so deeply intrenched in power by the overwhelming support of Northern Negroes as to be unconcerned about what the "Solid South" thought of the New Deal ideaology or New Deal policies.

There is some trivia in the Wilkins editorial that amounts to damning with faint praise the strong statement of Mr. Willkie made to the nation, in respect to racial discrimination by the government, with a pledge that he would wipe out these discriminations.

Business, the chief hope of jobs for the millions of unemployed, comes in for the same kind of castigation at the hands of Wilkins that one would expect from Communists or fellow-travelers which, unfortunately, ever so many Americans charge NAACP officials, with few exceptions, of being.

Business men and philanthropists have heretofore substantially supported the NAACP. What their attitude will be toward the organization now that it seems so definitely committed to New Dealism can easily be imagined.

Nor need the present set-up of the NAACP ever expect to pass an anti-lynching bill when the organization continually in its publicity organ and by its officials, conducts a campaign against the Republican party and its candidates. No anti-lynching bill is ever going to be enacted by congress unless these officials change their tactics and it is up to the rank and file of the members to demand from the stuffed-shirts better behavior.

Dothan, Ala Eagle
September 29, 1940

Negro Association Seeks Army Rights

NEW YORK (AP)—The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People announced Saturday that it would take court action "to compel the Army or Navy" to accept enlistment of men "refused the privilege on account of race or color."

Such actions, should they become necessary in the organization's opinion, would be taken against the Secretary of War or the Secretary of the Navy, the association said.

The resolution was passed, the association said, following an exchange of correspondence between the organization, Secretary of War Stimson and the Navy Department.

Stimson was quoted in his reply as stating that 17 additional Negro units had been authorized, while the Navy said it had adopted the policy of enlisting "men of the colored race" only as messmen.

N. A. A. C. P. At Hampton Takes Form

NOV 23 1940

HAMPTON INSTITUTE, Va.—Student interest in the organization of a Hampton Institute chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has reached a new high and student leaders predict that the local chapter will at last become reality this week.

Spurred on by the cooperation of its new president, Dr. Malcolm S. MacLean and the new dean of instruction, R. O'Hara Lanier, the student body sent four student representatives along with a staff member to the recent student conference of the national organization at West Virginia State college.

Thomas J. Gardner of Gloucester, Va.,; James Cheatham, Weldon, N. C.; Charles Smallwood of Long Island and William Kearney of Ridgewood, N. J., were the students who accompanied faculty member, Cortez Puryear of Winston-Salem, N. C., to the conference.

N.A.A.C.P. - 1940

Atlanta NAACP In Midst Of Drive To Organize Youths

Organization To Be City-Wide in Scope

The local branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, now in the midst of its annual membership drive, will organize a youth group at a meeting scheduled to be held next Saturday morning at 10 o'clock. Place of the meeting will be announced.

A similar group organized four years ago, maintained an interesting program for two years. Thru the efforts of the group, Juanita Jackson, prominent in NAACP youth affairs, was brought to Atlanta.

The youth group will be a city-wide affair and will represent a cross-section of the Atlanta youth population. Adult leaders who are in touch with civic activities have already submitted the names of approximately 100 persons between the ages of 12 and 18.

According to NAACP officials, a dynamic and interesting program of civic import, offering broad opportunities for creative self-expression and training in the duties of citizenship is promised those who join.

Although letters have been mailed to nearly 100 prospects, the youth group membership will be open to all interested persons within the age limits.

Officers will be elected and committees appointed at the first meeting. A reception will be given at the Savoy ballroom May 18 for the youthful members. This event will be sponsored by the senior branch and interested business men of the city.

Civil Rights Panel To Be Highlight of the 6th Annual Session, Okla. N. A. A. C. P.

Dallasite Who Was Thrown From Court Room By Mob To Appear On Program

Youths To Meet At Lake Murray Saturday

ARDMORE, Okla.—This little city is all agog this week in anticipation of the two-day session of the Oklahoma Conference of Branches of the N. A. A. C. P. which convenes April 25-26 and the state Youth Council of the same organiaztion, which convenes Saturday morning.

Both white and black youth from over Oklahoma will assemble at Lake Murray Saturday, April 27, where the United States park service has thrown open wide the doors of this recreational center for the meetings. In addition to the sessions the youth of the state will have opportunity to see this wonderful recreational center.

According to Julius Moran, president of the State Youth Council, the plan is to permit the delegates to use sleeping quarters at the camp Saturday night, without charge, and Sunday will be utilized as an exploration day around the lake front.

The Ardmore committee, under the direction of Mrs. W. E. Mitchell, is leaving no stone unturned to make the 6th annual session a success. The state and local programs were dovetailed together when Editor Roscoe Dunjee came to the city three weeks ago for this purpose.

According to Editor Dunjee the civil rights panel participated in by Attorneys Charles Chandler, Muskogee, Ernest Richards, Oklahoma City, Amos Hall, Tulsa and M. L. Thompson, is expected to be the most illuminating presentation of the every day life problems which Negroes have ever presented to an Oklahoma audience.

Dramatic will be the appearance on the program of Prof. G. F. Porter, Dallas, who will tell his experiences when a mob threw him out of a court room in the North Texas city while he was serving as a juror.

E. Frederick Morrow, New York, and who will speak on the Youth program Saturday night, will arrive Wednesday evening and remain throughout the sessions. Morrow is coming to the state from Baton Rouge, where he has been conducting a membership drive for the association.

M. S. Stuart, Memphis, will arrive in the state Tuesday and remain with Editor Dunjee in Oklahoma City before going to Ardmore where he speaks Thursday night. A. Maceo Smith, regional relations advisor, United State Housing Authority will arrive from Fort Worth Friday morning but will have to leave hurriedly Friday night following his address for an engagement in Houston Saturday.

The following is the formal two-day program of the conference:

Thursday Morning—10:00 A. M.

Community Singing
Invocation, Rev. F. J. Burton
Reading of the minutes of the ast session
Appointments of Committees
Announcements
Adjournment.

Thursday Afternoon—2:00 O'clock

Mrs. M. F. Mitchell, President Ardmore Branch. Presiding

N. A. A. C. P. Theme Song, le by the author, Miss C. A. F Grantt, Muskogee
Invocation, Mrs. OtisBm....c.....
Invocation, Rev. A. Wiley
Solo, Mrs. Otis Kemp
Welcome Address on behalf of the Ardmore Branch, Mr. H. W. Ragsdale
Vocal Number, Douglass High School Male Quartette
Welcome Address on behalf of the Ministerial Alliance, Rev. W. K. Jackson
Welcome Address on behalf of the Business and Professional Men, Mr. J. H. Boyd
Vocal Number
Response on behalf of the Conference, Atty. Amos Hall, Tulsa
President's Annual Address
"State-Wide Possibilities for Organized Recreation at Lake Murray," led by Mrs. L. E. Ragsdale
Discussion: Mrs. Dellaware McCane, W. P. A. recreation supervisor, Oklahoma City; Mrs. L. E. Hutton, Sapulpa; Mrs. Arsulla Zollicoffer, Holdenville; J. J. Seabrook. Langston.

Annual NAACP Conference to Hear LaGuardia

Politics to Feature 31st Session in Philly, June 18-23

NEW YORK — Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia, of New York, will be one of the principal speakers at the thirty-first annual conference of the NAACP at Philadelphia, it was announced this week.

He will speak at the closing meeting, Sunday afternoon, June 23, in the Metropolitan Opera House.

The meeting will be opened Tuesday night, June 18, with a speech by John L. Lewis, chairman of the CIO, who is expected to invite colored voters, through the NAACP, to participate in a third party movement.

Much Politics Expected

Following the Lewis speech will be the keynote address of the conference delivered by Arthur B. Spingarn, president.

Politics is expected to occupy the spotlight and the clarion call will be sounded by Alderman Earl B. Dickerson, of Chicago, on Wednesday night, June 19, when he talks on "The Colored American and the Franchise." This speech will be followed up the next day by a discussion led by Dean William H. Hastie on the topic, "The NAACP and Political Parties."

The twenty-fifth Spingarn medal will be awarded to Dr. Louis T. Wright, Wednesday night, by Dr. Russell L. Cecil.

NYA Administrator to Speak

Aubrey Williams, administrator of the National Youth Administration, will be the principal speaker, Friday night, June 21.

Another speaker whose message is expected to be sensational, will be William Anderson, leader of the NAACP youth council in Greenville, S.C.

Anderson was arrested several times and otherwise terrorized by the Ku Klux Klan and police because of his activities in trying to get colored citizens to register and vote in the primary last August.

A third speaker will be Miss Bathrus Bailey, president of the NAACP student chapter of Virginia Union University.

POLICE THWART NAACP MEETING

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 1—The New Orleans branch of the N. A. A. C. P. reported this week that a membership meeting called by the local branch in Gretna, suburb of this city, was prevented last week by Gretna police.

Now in the midst of a campaign

John L. Lewis To Be Main Speaker At Opening Of NAACP Conference

A speech by John L. Lewis, chairman of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, will be a feature of the opening mass meeting of the 31st annual conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in Philadelphia, Pa., Tuesday night, June 18.

On the same program with the CIO chief will be Arthur B. Spingarn, president of the NAACP, who will deliver the keynote address of the conference outlining the policy of the association. President Spingarn, who for twenty-seven years was chairman of the national legal committee of the association, will be making his first appearance at a conference as president.

NAACP officials had no comment on the third party movement advocated by John L. Lewis. The head of the CIO is expected to invite the NAACP to cooperate with his group in a third party movement.

In the event the anti-lynching bill is side-tracked in the Senate, the issue is expected to be carried to the voters of the country, with the N. A. A. C. P. conference sounding the battle cry.

Conference sessions will be held in historic Tindley Temple, Broad St., near Fitzwater.

Political discussion is expected to hold the spotlight during the conference, since the meeting will take place just before the G. O. P. national convention which meets in Philadelphia beginning June 24.

One of the main speeches of the conference will be made Wednesday night, June 19, by Alderman Earl B. Dickerson, of Chicago, whose subject will be "The Negro and the Franchise." The political significance of the conference will be heightened by the fact that the N. A. A. C. P. will have ready at that time a new court case challenging the "white primary" in Texas. It will be filed as a test case early in July when the Texas primaries are held.

Largest NAACP Branch to Try for New Record

DETROIT. — The Detroit Branch of the NAACP, now the largest branch in the country, will be striving to establish a new record in its membership campaign, May 22 to June 10, breaking that of 7,000 members set by Washington, D.C.

The success of the campaign last year, in which over 5,000 members were added, can be attributed to the keen rivalry between the two divisions, under Dr. James J. McClendon, president, and Mrs. Mamie Thompson, treasurer. The latter reported $2,208.75 in cash and the former, $3,791.

In the coming campaign, the division directors will be Mrs. Helen Wilson and Fred Allen, who last year won high honors for obtaining the largest number of members. Mrs. Daisy Lampkin, field secretary of the NAACP, will direct the campaign. Mrs. Hannah Butler is membership chairman.

Branch Formed in 1911

The Detroit branch is one of the oldest in the association, growing out of a Vigilance Committee formed in October, 1910, to fight racial discrimination in a restaurant. In May, 1911, the members became affiliated with the NAACP and W. C. Osby became the first president.

The presidents succeeding Mr. Osby were: the Rev. Robert Bagnall, Fred Hart Williams, Hayes McKinney, the Rev. Robert L. Bradby, Mose L. Walker, Louis C. Blount, and the present incumbent.

Under Dr. McClendon, the association has fought police brutality, prosecuting two white detectives who were subsequently found guilty of mistreating a prisoner and later dismissed from the department. Recently a WPA supervisor was dismissed because of discrimination against a colored worker after the charges had been investigated by the NAACP.

When asked the causes for Detroit's taking the lead in branch membership, Dr. McClendon said he attributed it to the increased activity of the branch in fighting all discrimination, the cosmopolitan and democratic make-up of the executive committee, and the fine co-operation between the youth councils and the senior branch.

N. A. A. C. P. Charges United States Justice Department Has Fought For Everything But Negro Rights

OCT 26 1940

Since the establishment of its special Civil Liberties Division early in 1939, the Department of Justice has failed to reveal a single instance where this newly created unit has taken action in numerous cases where Negroes have been lynched, beaten, deprived of the right to vote, and hounded by the police according to a statement issued here Saturday by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

The statement charged that "the refusal of the United States Deparment of Justice to take any action whatsoever concerning the protection of the full citizenship rights of Negroes, as guaranteed by the Constitution and Federal aws, leaves no doubt in the minds of Negroes that they are unable to secure the same type of justice as other American citizens from the present Justice Department.

"The Department has been overzealous in fighting graft and corruption, trust-busting and in attacking other types of federal crimes, but it has studiously avoided cases involving the violation of the rights of Negroes protected by the Federal Constitution.

"The right of Negroes to register and vote in Federal elections is one of the rights protected by the Federal Constitution, yet the Department of Justice has refused to act to protect Negroes who have sought to exercise this right in Florida, South Carolina, and Tennessee, as recently as a month ago. The Department has also refused to act to protect the right of Negro jurymen from being beaten and excluded from jury service by force."

Cite Lynching

Citing the lynching last June of Elbert Williams, N.A.A.C.P. official, who hoped to lead a right-to-vote campaign among Negroes in Brownsville, Tennessee, as the most flagrant case brought before the Justice Department in many years, the statement quoted an association representative in Brownsville as saying:

"Members of the mob that lynched Elbert Williams can be seen in Brownsville each day going about their work as though they had killed only a rabbit. Tip Hunter, leader of the mob, recently took office as sheriff of the county. The N.A.A.C.P. has successfully pulled the cover off the damnable conditions in Brownsville, and we have also exposed the discriminating practices of the Department of Justice. If the F. B.I. men are offering an alibi that they are unable to locate the members of the mob, I am willing to lead them personally to each man named in the affidavits executed by Elisha and Thomas Davis."

Other cases cited in the statement which were brought to the attention of the Department of Justice included the following:

Refusal of registration officials in West Palm Beach, Florida, to permit Negroes to register and vote in either the Democratic or Republican primaries preliminary to the November elections;

Refusal of election officials to permit Negroes to register for the coming elections in Greenville, and Gaffney, South Carolina; the beating of Dr. George F. Porter, Negro juryman in Dallas, Texas, in 1938, and a similar case involving Lawrence Sigmon, in Asheville, N. C., in 1939.

Chattanooga Tenn. Daily Times
November 26, 1940

NEGRO MEETING TO HEAR DAISY LAMPKINS SPEAK

The field secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, Daisy E. Lampkins, will be the main speaker at a mass meeting to be held tonight in the auditorium of the First Baptist church, East Eighth street.

She arrived last night from Louisville, and, according to Dr. P. A. Stephens, president of the local branch, will be a guest at the chapel exercises and dinner at Booker T. Washington County High school today at 11 a.m. She will speak at Howard High school tomorrow at their regular assembly hour, he said.

She is a newspaper woman and widely known among her race as a benefactor, and is the vice-president of the Pittsburgh Courier Publishing company, of Pittsburgh, Pa., publishing one of the nation's largest Negro weekly papers.

A program of music and the institution of a campaign for new members will be the special features of tonight's meeting, Dr. Stephens stated. White and colored interested in the welfare of the Negro and the progress of the race in America are invited to the program.

N. A. A. C. P. - 1940

NAACP Asks Grand Jury Action In Case Of Cop Kicked By Early

NOV 8 1940

New York—"The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People will press for a grand jury investigation of the Sloan case, regardless of any political implications that may be involved."

This was the statement issued Thursday, October 31, by Walter White executive secretary of the N. A. A. C. P. following a conference with Patrolman James Sloan, 42-year-old Negro policeman who was kicked in the groin by Stephen T. Early, White House Press secretary here October 28, as the latter sought to board President Roosevelt's train in the Pennsylvania station. White visited the police officer at his home, 225 West 130th Street, where he is under the care of a physician. The policeman, who has been on the force for twelve years, has a wife and five chiulden. He has been cited for bravery.

Shortly after the incident involving the White House secretary, the NAACP issued a statement demanding that "there be no delay in the police department investigation of the kicking in the groin of Officer James Sloan by Stephen T. Early and that the facts ascertained be presented to the Grand Jury immediately."

The complete text of Early's letter follows:

"Since writing to you on October eighteenth, I have learned that certain newspapers have interpreted the White House statement of October 9 in a way that has caused embarrassment to you and your associates, Messrs. Randolph and Hill.

"My purpose in writing you at this time is to tell you as emphatically and as honestly as it is possible for any man to speak to another, that there was no disposition or intention on my part, when I made the statement to the press to cause you or your colleagues any embarrassment whatsoever. If the worls I used have been interpreted by any newspaper writer in a way that embarassed you or your associates, I am deeply regretful.

"As I told you in my letter of October eighteenth, the stenographer's report of my oral statement to the press reads as follows:

"'Yau will remember that on September 27th the President held a conference in his office with Walter White and I think two other Negro leaders. Present at that conference were also the Secretary of Navy and also assistant secretary of War. The subject discussed at the conference and responsible for the conference was Negro participation in national defense.'

"'As a result of that conference the War Department has drafted a statement of policy with regard to Negroes in national defense. The statement of policy was submitted by Judge Patterson to the President, and today was approved by the President. The President's approval causes it to become or to be made immediately effective by the War Department. Here are the statements of policy.'

"The meaning I intended to convey to the press—the meaning that most of the newspapermen present understood and used accordingly—was that, in all probability, there would have been no 'statement of policy with regard to the Negroes in national defense' had it not been for the conference you and your associates had with the President, the Secretary of the Navy, and the Assistant Secretary of War.

Memphis, Tenn., Com'rcial Appeal
November 3, 1940

NEGRO ASSOCIATION CRITICIZES COOPER

Says He Declared, 'This Is White Man's Country'

NEW YORK, Nov. 2.—(AP)—The National Association for Advancement of Colored People criticized Gov. Prentice Cooper of Tennessee in its weekly news publication for a statement attributed to the Governor in connection with registration for selective military service.

The publication said a committee of negroes, calling upon Mr. Cooper to ask him to name some negroes as members of draft boards, was told "this is a white man's country."

"Last June," said the statement, "negro citizens in Brownsville, Tenn., tried to register to vote in the Nov. 5 election and one man was lynched for his efforts. Others were driven out of town by mobs. Governor Cooper did nothing to aid them or try to catch the lynchers.

"But he told the committee of colored citizens recently that negroes had better register for the draft or they would be subject to a $10,000 fine or prison."

Richmond, Va., Times-Dispatch
November 2, 1940

Walter White Slated For Address Here

Walter White, secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, will speak at a mass meeting at Second Baptist Church (Negro) at 3:30 P. M. Sunday in protest against what he describes as the policy of segregation and unfair treatment of Negroes in the military forces of the United States.

The meeting will be of a non-political nature, it was said. Second Baptist Church is located at Randolph Street and Idlewood Avenue.

Knoxville, Tenn. Journal
November 7, 1940

Negroes Seek 1000 Members

One thousand new members here in the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People will be sought in a drive starting Nov. 10 and continuing 10 days, B. B. Evans, Knoxville College instructor and president of the organization here, announced yesterday.

Membership in Knoxville now is 166.

Mrs. Daisy E. Lampkin, of Washington, D. C., will talk at a mass meeting at McMillan Chapel Sunday on the movement.

Better housing and sanitary conditions and beautification of homes of lower-income Negroes, is the goal of the organization, Dr. O. B. Taylor, chairman, said.

Mobile, Ala. Press
November 2, 1940

Members of the Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity here will collaborate with the Mobile branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in sponsoring a meeting Sunday at the Metropolitan A. M. E. Church at 4 p.m.

An open forum will be conducted on problems affecting the colored group. The public is invited to attend the meeting and participate in the discussions.

Mobile, Ala., Register
November 24, 1940

Colored Group Plans Employment Discussion

A special meeting of the Mobile branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People will be held at the Metropolitan A. M. E. Church Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock.

The meeting is being called at the request of several groups interested in certain problems affecting the colored people. The questions of equal teachers' salaries, improved school facilities, further vocational training opportunities and additional employment openings, will be discussed. The public is invited to be present and join in the discussions.

Evening
Chattanooga, Tenn., Times
October 14, 1940

The National Association of the Advancement of Colored People held its monthly meeting yesterday afternoon. Committees reported on library facilities for Negroes and on juvenile delinquency.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Daily Times
November 27, 1940

RACES WELCOMED BY NEGRO SOCIETY

Pittsburgh Writer Appeals for Full Co-Operation at Mass Meeting Here

BY JASPER T. DUNCAN

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People welcomes interested persons of both races to its membership, Mrs. Daisy E. Lampkins, Pittsburgh newspaperwoman and field representative of the national organization, declared at a mass meeting last night in the First Baptist church, East Eighth street.

Mrs. Lampkins was called here by the local branch, which is directed by Dr. P. A. Stephens, president of the Mountain City Medical society, and a committee selected from the seventy-eight members. The purpose is to launch a campaign for more members in the interest of "educating America to the full rights and opportunities for Negroes." These include equal justice in the courts, securing the right of Negroes to vote and teaching proper usage of voting power, leaders claim.

"Our organization welcomes the membership of white and colored people who are interested in justice and American unity," Mrs. Lampkins said. "We are often misunderstood because we press claims for such justice in communities, but it is our experience and the experience of all minority groups that we must press our case with those in power if we are to get anywhere in this changing scheme of things, and if America is to be the democratic America she is struggling to be today."

A program of music, and reports from captains on new members were also on the program.

Yesterday morning the representative spoke at the regular assembly exercises of the Booker T. Washington County High school, and was a guest at dinner in the school cafeteria. President Stephens announced last night she will speak at Howard High school today at 11:30 a.m., and will be the guest of the domestic science department following the assembly.

NAACP Protests FHA's Winks At Discrimination

NOV 27 1940

NEW YORK,—(SNS)— Despite the fact that the Federal Housing Administrator, Stewart McDonald advised the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People last August, that restrictive covenants have been removed from the Authority's "Outline of Protective Covenants," printed for the use of private real estate agents who seek bank loans that are guaranteed by the Housing Authority, the NAACP has learned that in Salinas, California, such covenants abound with the approval of the Authority.

In a sharp letter to the Authority, Turgood Marshall special counsel for the association pointed out that two questions are involved:

"One is the question of suggesting by the Federal Housing Administration of protective covenants on a racial basis. The other is its approval of these protective covenants."

Marshall declared that while the Authority has ceased to suggest these covenants to real estate agents, it continues to abet the operation of such covenants by private agents by continuing guarantee loans for such agents.

A protest was launched with the Authority, folowing revelation by the Salinas, California, branch of the NAACP that the Federal Housing Authority continues to insure mortgage loans for agents operating at least fifteen areas in or near Salina, where these restrictive covenants, based on race, abound.

week joined the increasing protest against the rumored cabinet post for George M. Harrison, president of the Railway Clerks.

Current press reports indicate that he is being seriously considered by President Roosevelt for appointment as Secretary of Labor in the event of the resignation of Miss Frances Perkins.

Mr. Harrison's union, part of the A. F. of L. has a constitutional ban against Negroes and maintains jim-crow auxiliaries in which colored railway workers pay dues but are denied any representation in determining policies.

W. Simpson, chairman of the Labor and Industry Committee of the D. C. Branch, addressed a letter to President Roosevelt on November 18th opposing the proposed appointment of Mr. Harrison.

Congressman Robert Ramspeck informed the NAACP office on Monday afternoon that the Conference Committee on the Civil Service Bill had eliminated the Minton Amendment which would prohibit the use of photographs for indentification purposes.

Mr. Ramspeck stated that this agreement had been reached only after assurances that the Civil Service Commission would take the initative in revising its regulations to substitute finger prints for photograph indentification.

President Harry B. Mitchell of the Civil Service Commission confirmed this report and said that the order would be issued as soon as the Ramspeck Civil Service Bill is disposed of by Congress.

Mrs. Gertrude B. Stone, vice-president of the branch, has communicated with other organizations which have endorsed the Minton Amendment asking that they advise the Civil Service Commission of their continued insistence on the photograph removal.

PROTESTS NAMING OF HARRISON TO U.S. LABOR JOB

District NAACP also Eyes Latest Move in Ramspeck Bill Action

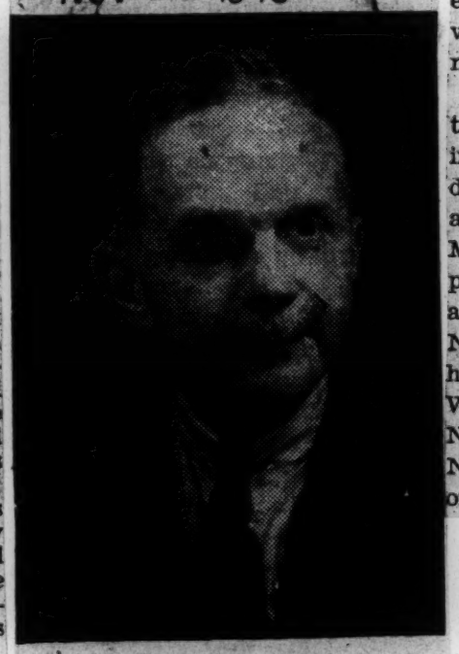
NOV 28 1940

The District of Columbia branch of the NAACP this

Crowds Expected To Hear W. White

When Seattle hears Walter White in his address at the Mount Zion Baptist Church on the evening of November 28th it will be hear-

NOV 22 1940



WALTER WHITE

ing the individual who is more familiar with the factors involved in race relations in the United States than any other man or woman. Walter White has devoted his life to the analysis and the solution of race problems as involve the Negro in America.

Mr. White has distinguished himself in many ways. He first won the admiration of Negro America by his fearless collection of data concerning lynchings in the South. With great danger to himself, he went into forty-one lynching counties during or just after lynchings had occurred and collected sufficient evidence to prove the guilt of law officers and persons high in the life of these communities. Among such cases was the triple lynching at Aiken, South Carolina in 1925. Mr. White was on the scene soon after the lynching of a woman and two men and secured first hand information concerning the guilt of individuals high in the political life of the state. Another personal investigation made was that of the Phillips County Arkansas Share-Cropping riots of 1919. As a result of this investigation, the NAACP carried to the Supreme Court the cases of seventy-nine share croppers, twelve of whom had been sentenced to death and sixty-seven to long prison terms. A Supreme Court decision freed the men and established the precedent that when a trial is dominated by a mob, such a trial is null and void.

In coming to the Northwest Walter White is doing so to foster the interest of the NAACP. He is scheduled to make two public appearances while in Seattle. One at Mount Zion Baptist Church at 8 p. m. on November 28th under the auspices of the local branch of the NAACP and the other in Guggenheim Hall on the University of Washington campus at 3 p. m. on November 29th, sponsored by the N. S. U. W. Club, the Departments of Sociology, Anthropology, and the Graduate School of Social Work. A large crowd is expected

Walter White will speak at Portland Nov. 25-26, at Tacoma Nov. 27, Spokane Dec. 1 and Seattle, Nov. 28.

NAACP Sends Protest Letter To President Roosevelt On Appointment Of George Harrison To Labor Post

Rumor That American Federation of Labor Union Affiliate President To Be Appointed To Succeed Mrs. Perkins Starts Wide Spread Among Negro Leaders; Charge Harrison's Union Bars Negro Members.

NOV 23 1940

NEW YORK CITY — A persistent rumor that George M. Harrison, grand president of the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks, A. F. of L., is being seriously considered by President Roosevelt for appointment as Secretary of Labor to replace Madame Perkins, drew a telegraphic protest from the NAACP.

The telegram:

"It is reported in the Pearson and Allen column of November twelve that serious consideration is being given to the appointmest of George M. Harrison, president of the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks to be Secretary of Labor to succeed Miss Frances Perkins. If reports are true National Asscciation for the

Knoxville, Tenn. News Sentinel
November 24, 1940

NEGRO GROUP TO HAVE MASS MEETING TODAY

Gathering at Mount Zion Baptist To Close Campaign.

A membership campaign of two weeks in the Knoxville unit of the Association for the Advancement of Colored People will end at 3:30 p. m. today with a mass meeting at the Mount Zion Baptist Church, Patton Street.

Dr. J. B. Haywood, president of Morristown College, will talk. Music on the program will be furnished by the Wednesday Evening Music Club.

The last meeting of workers Friday showed that more than half the local goal of 1000 had been subscribed.

will end a dismal season with a grand finale by walloping their ancient opponents.

Tigers Have Good Line

Trimming the charges of Jimmie Stevens will take plenty, as Jim Redmond, center and Lester ("Busher") Eaton, tackle, are two of the best linemen in the conference, while Hudson, Hardee, Walters and Harris are all experienced backs to say nothing of the great little runner from Dallas, Bob Qualls, who has proven that he can shine in college circles.

With homecoming crowd on both sides of the field, this game is going to be filled with dynamite and the spectator is going to get more than

PRAISES NAACP WORK IN MARINE BARRACKS CASE

Pleased with the speed with which the recent discrimination episode at the Marine Barracks here was ironed out, Thomas Mills, who was denied admission at the barracks when he attempted to attend an advertised public concert, this week wrote the local branch of the NAACP praising its efforts.

Mills brought his complaint of the discrimination to the NAACP office and subsequent correspondence with Commandant T. Holcomb established the fact that the guard who stopped Mills had exceeded his authority and that discrimination will not be tolerated.

Mr. Mill's letter:

"It was with a deep sense of appreciation that I received your letter explaining the settlement of my case—that of Thomas Mills vs. the Marine Barracks. Your actions completely served the purpose.

"Your letter was received Saturday; the following Monday, exactly two weeks after the "discrimination" incident, I again visited the Marine Barracks, the night of the public band concert. This time it was actually public in fact as well as theory. Believe it or not the band was playing "Carry Me Back to Old Virginy" written by James Bland, a Negro composer, just as I entered.

"Thanks for a speedy and efficient turning of the wheels of justice and fairness. I will not hesitate to refer to the NAACP office any instances of discrimination because I know by experience that it will be well handled."

N.A.A.C.P. Condemns "Hanging" Of Senator By Conscription Foes

AUG 3-1 1940

Decrying the action of 100 women demonstrators in Washington, D. C., who hanged Senator Claude Pepper in effigy on the lawn in front of the Capitol as a "portent of the danger of rising mob violence in the United States," Walter White, secretary of the NAACP in a statement issued here Saturday urged the Department of Justice to investigate the group, known as the Congress of American Mothers.

AUG 3 1 1940

The women said they were protesting against Senator Pepper's outspoken support of the conscription bill and his advocacy of all aid short of war for Great Britain. The NAACP official's statement said in part:

"The lynching in effigy of a United States Senator on the lawn of the nation's capitol is a portent of the danger of rising mob violence in the United States which should be a grim warning to us all. Democracy is destroyed whether the victims or intended victims of mob violence are white or Negro, southerners or northerners. We urge investigation by the Department of Justice of the women who symbolically lynched a member of the Senate in the shadow of the Capitol, however sincere may be their objection to Senator Pepper's advocacy of national defense."

Youth Council NAACP

The weekly meeting of the Youth Council of the NAACP was held at the social hall of the YWCA with Miss Rosie Nayland presiding.

During the general business routine $2.50 was voted from the treasury to be sent to the National office on the Brownsville, Tenn. case.

Miss Cleo Oliver read a letter concerning the lighting of Tuam and Sampson Streets to be presented the City Council.

The committee on a dance to be held in early September had no completed plans at the meeting.

NAACP Urges Speed in Ambulance Service

A communication was addressed to the District commissioners by John Lovell, secretary of the local branch of the NAACP, with regard to instances in which ambulance service has been so slow as to endanger the lives of citizens needing hospital care.

G. M. Thornett, secretary of the board, replied that the commissioners have requested the health officer of the District to make an investigation of the ambulance service in the District and are now awaiting a report from the official on this matter.

N. A. A. C. P.

If the frequency with which the local branch of the N.A.A.C.P. has co-operated with other groups since its reorganization last spring is a fair index it may gradually alter popular opinion and widen its circle of influence. For too long the belief that the N.A.A.C.P. would support no movement that it did not initiate, was current in Washington. Concurrent was the feeling that the N.A.A.C.P. must always dominate any movement which sought its support.

Whether or not the reorganizing group realized this trend of public thought, it apparently has striven to live down the local reputation. That is as it should be. Our problems are so numerous, their implications so varied, and their existence often so adroitly concealed that no single group under the sun could do the whole task of racial betterment. Co-operation of every organized group, civic, social, religious and of every intellegent colored American is vital.

As far as the parent chapter of the N.A.A.C.P. is concerned, there is still occasion to believe that some at New York headquarters want the N.A.A.C.P. always cast in the stellar role. A case in point occurred last spring. Few in Washington who participate in civic organizations did not know that the Non-Partisan Council on Public Affairs called a conference in March to discuss the pending hospital legislation. Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority, sponsors of the Council on Public Affairs, was supported by approximately fifty organizations whose representatives packed the conference room. The sorority paid the travelling expenses of important witnesses who subsequently testified at hearings in the Capitol. The sorority and many of its individual members scattered throughout the country bore the expense of dozens of telegrams sent to key men on Capitol Hill. Research, postage, and other miscellaneous items they paid for. The movement to include colored citizens in the provision of the hospital act began in Washington at the instance of Alpha Kappa Alpha Soririty.

But when the drive had been thoroughly organized and progress was being made, a news release originating in the New York office of the N.A.A.C.P. gave all credit to that organization.

Radio Bars Crisis Editor's Speech on National Defense

SEP 1 2 1940

New York.—A three-minute speech on the Negro and the national defense program by Roy Wilkins, editor of The Crisis magazine, was not permitted to be broadcast here September 5 by radio station WMCA. Station officials hastened to deny that the speech was being censored. They said it was "not in harmony" with the program, "Harlem Serenade," in the midst of which the talk was supposed to have been given.

Star of Zion

The half-hour program has been running on WMCA for several months. About half-way through, a short speech has been given by a special guest. Mr. Wilkins was invited for September 5 and told that no set topic was assigned and that he could speak on any subject of current interest.

Charlotte N.C.

The Crisis editor's speech was a brief but pointed request for a fair participation of Negroes in the defense program, both in the army and navy and in the thousands of jobs in the factories which have received contracts for defense materials.

Cooperation Of Colored Groups Urged at Rally

8-15-40 Washington D.C.

Necessity for cooperation of all organizations interested in welfare of colored citizens, was emphasized last night by Dr. Charles H. Houston, representative of the National Association for Advancement of Colored People, at a mass meeting held on the campus of Howard University.

He called attention to a request by the superintendent of police for 200 additional policemen, and a statement by Capt. Bobo, of the Thirteenth Precinct, that 20 additional men are needed to "go in pairs through the tough spots."

Americanism

SEP 26 1940

In the past varied organizations have preached 100 per cent Americanism and in almost every one of them some narrow prejudicial objectives were their policies.

The N. A. A. C. P. is the only one which preaches 100 per cent Americanism and means it. It is primarily to benefit Negroes that motivates its activities—yet it asks for nothing but a square deal for all Americans. It asks that laws in existence and laws to be enacted are such that there is nothing in them discriminatory to any race, religion, or group. It also asks that each group have the same privileges and opportunities as the other that no favoritism be shown anyone over another. That is truly 100 per cent Americanism.

Daily World

So many have the deluded idea that this country is a "white man's" country only, but that is the biggest fallacy that ever existed.

Atlanta, Georgia

There is no one group that has contributed more to the development of this country than the Negro. Prior to 1865 ALL the labor done in the south was done by Negro hands. The white man who was not a boss invariably became a "hill-billy" and simply existed, because his paid labor could not compete with free slave labor. At the end of the civil war nearly all skilled labor, such as, masonry, carpentry, and machinists was manned by Negro hands. Even many inventions that changed and revolutionized industry were of Negro origin, though in many instances they were appropriated by masters, or smart men and the Negro received neither credit nor remuneration.

They also say we don't belong here because we are primitive and should go back to Africa. That is erroneous also. Less than 1% of thirteen million Negroes came to this country since 1867; while more than half of the white population either came to this country or they are descendants of immigrants to this country since 1870. Strangely enough, in many cases, it is either these immigrants or their progeny who are the loudest in the denunciation of us black Americans.

Because of these large foreign elements in our midst we are the largest native born group. We owe no allegiance at all to Africa. All our relationships were abruptly ended when we were brought here. We know absolutely nothing about Africa. Our whole civilization is American, our traditions and even our family names are American. No other group outside the Indians can say this. Every other race has kept up family ties and traditions of their homeland so they truly are not 100% Americans.

For this reason we demand to be included in all American activities and refuse to be excluded from any by our 100% "friends."

The NAACP Again

THE National Association for the Advancement of Colored People is preparing to make another historical trip to the highest court of the nation in an effort to secure for the colored people their right of suffrage which the southern states have consistently refused to accord them. This time the association is attempting to prevent the Democratic party from refusing to permit Negroes to vote in the primary. The United States Supreme court has said a few years ago that the Democratic party has a right to deny Negroes to vote in the primary. But we know that court has changed its mind a score of times within the last few years. The N. A. A. C. P. also knows that. It certainly has a good reason to change its decision in this case in the interest of justice and equality without doing violence to its reasoning.

Chicago Bee
9-29-40

The southern Negroes who have attempted to vote have faired hard. It has been a long and expensive fight, to test out case after case. No single person could afford to

The NAACP Campaign

SEP 29 1940

THE local branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has opened its annual campaign for membership subscriptions. Its goal has been set for 5,000 members.

Chicago Bee

The local branch is not asking much of the 300,000 Negroes of Chicago. Five thousand should be an easy number to reach. As a matter of fact every Negro in the city should become a member of the NAACP. Every colored citizen in the city wins when the NAACP wins a case. When John Doe triumphs in a suit growing out of violations of his civil rights every other Negro in the state of Illinois is also the recipient of the same benefits.

Chicago, Ill

The NAACP is the vanguard of Negro rights. It stands guard over him to see that he is accorded every right that the law has given. The NAACP goes further and sees to it that necessary laws are placed on the statute books for fuller protection of the colored citizens. It espouses the cause of the Negro to the world and is heard by a sympathetic audience that is awakened by its pleas and responds to its requests.. It is the crusader for the citizenship of a down-trodden people and seeks to lift them from the level that slavery and semi-slavery have placed them. It is the real ambassador of good will for the Negro people.

LYNCHING IN LAGRANGE, GA IS SIXTH FOR 1940, SAYS N. A. A. C. P.

OCT 3 1940

The Courier Philadelphia Pa

NEW YORK—The lynching of 16-year-old Austin Callaway in LaGrange, Georgia, September 8 by a mob of six masked white men who forced the local jailer to release the boy from a cell, and then took him eight miles from town where he was shot to death, constitutes the sixth authenticated lynching of 1940, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People announced.

Young Callaway was accused of an attempted attack on a white woman. The complete list of 1940 lynchings, together with the dates, places and manner of lynching, follows: Sarah Rawls, March 2; Benton Ford, March 2, Ike Gaston, March 7, all white, all beaten to death at Atlanta, Georgia; Elbert Williams, June 20, drowned, Brownsville, Tennessee; Jesse Thornton, June 20; shot to death, Luverne, Alabama; Austin Callaway, September 8, shot to death, LaGrance, Georgia.

Roanoke, Va., Times
September 29, 1940

Negroes Unite For Enlistment of Men

NEW YORK, Sept. 28 (AP).—The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People announced today that it would take court action "to compel the army or navy" to accept enlistment of men "refused the privilege on account of race or color."

Such actions, should they become necessary in the organization's opinion, would be taken against the secretary of war or the secretary of the navy, the association said.

The resolution was passed, the association said, following an exchange of correspondence between the organization, Secertary of War Stimson and the navy department.

Stimson was quoted in his reply as stating that 17 additional negro units had been authorized, while the navy said it had adopted the policy of enlisting "men of the colored race" only as messmen.

Richmond, Va. Times-Dispatch
March 31, 1940

Mrs. Roosevelt Sends Wire To Students

Greetings from the White House came to the first annual Student Conference sponsored by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, in session at Virginia Union University, yesterday in the form of a telegram from Mrs. Franklin Roosevelt.

The message received by officers of the conference reads:

"My good wishes to all those attending the student conference." It was signed "Eleanor Roosevelt."

Dr. J. M. Tinsley, president of the Virginia State Conference N. A. A. C. P. branches, and other conference officers expressed their gratification over the interest thus shown by Mrs. Roosevelt in the work being carried on for the advancement of their race.

Read at Each Session

The message was read at each of the sessions held during the afternoon. Other telegrams congratulating the university chapter and national organizations were received from Reynolds M. Coster, representing the Boston Youth Conference; John W. Davis, president of West Virginia State College; Haynes Landon, University of Cincinnati Youth Council; Howard McCluskey, representing the American Youth Commission, New York; Mr. Mary Bethune, director of Negro Affairs, Department of the Interior, Washington, and J. E. Spingarn, president of the N. A. A. C. P., New York.

Organization of the conference was effected at a plenary session with which the day's proceedings opened. Chairmen for the various committees were elected at this meeting.

Topics discussed by the various groups and group leaders were "Democracy in Education," Dean William T. Hastie of Howard University Law School, Washington; "Politics and Government," Jack M. McMichaels Jr., president of the American Youth Congress, New York; "Security and Opportunity," Dorothy Height, executive secretary of the Phylis Wheatley Y. W. C. A., Washington, and "Relationship of Minority Struggles," Marjorie Penny, secretary of the Young People's Interracial Fellowship, Philadelphia.

Dr. Jackson Speaks.

At an afternoon general meeting, Dr. Reid C. Jackson of West Virginia State College summed up the general impressions conveyed in the group talks which he found constructive and informative.

Speakers at a dinner meeting at night were Dr. Tinsley and James Farmer, vice-president of the Youth Committee Against War.

A dance followed the dinner. It was given for the visiting delegates and the student body of the university by the university chapter of the N. A. A. C. P.

There will be a round-table discussion this morning of "Strategy and Techniques for Minority Groups," with Professor Henry B. McGuinn of Union University's sociological department, assisted by conference officers, leading. The conference will close at noon with a session at which Joseph Pruden will preside and there will be addresses by William Anderson, president of the Greeneville, S. C., Youth Council, and the Rev. Shelby Rooks, professor of religion at Lincoln University. Union University Choral Club will render a musical program.

N.A.A.C.P. - 1940 YOUTH CONFERENCE

Mark 75th Anniversary Nov. 24

Held Successful NAACP Student Conference at W. Va. State

NOV 16 1940

ABOVE PICTURE shows a number of delegates and guests to the National Student Conference of the NAACP, held Nov 1-3, at West Virginia State College, Institute, W. Va. These students met to discuss vital current issues affecting the nation's youth and to formulate plans for enlarging their organization.

Included in the group are left to right, front row: Gloster B. Current, chairman of arrangements; the Rev. James H. Robinson, former youth director of the NAACP; Leontine Turpeau, second vice-chairman; Roy Wilkins, editor of Crisis magazine and assistant secretary of the NAACP; Edward Swan, Negro affairs director for Michigan's NYA; Madison S. Jones, newly appointed youth director; James T. Wright of Howard University, chairman for the new year; Mrs. T. G. Nutter, prominent NAACP worker of Charleston, W. Va.; Mrs. Lillian W. Jordan, dean of women; Earl G. Davis, director of publicity.

In the foreground may be seen the Rev. Vernon Johns, local pastor, who delivered a major address. Others are representatives from Hampton, Virginia Union, Bluefield, Barnard, Ft. Valley State College, Claflin, Payne, Clark, Lincoln, Howard, as well as ten other colleges of the country.

Hampton Institute Students Form Chapter

DEC 21 1940

Charter members of the Hampton NAACP chapter, shown left to right, are (front row): James L. Whitehead, Amy Joseph, Dorothy R. Reeves, Ophelia M. Penn, Elizabeth A. LeBar, Anita Stone, Charles N. Smallwood; back row: John W. Taylor, Cornelius F. Matthews, Cyril L. Fabio, Emanuel A. Bertrand, Melvin N. Parson, Andrew Speller, James A. Carter, George R. Hicks. William Kearney, Anthony J. Cotton, Otis T. Harris, James R. Cheatham, Walter Yarbrough.

HAMPTON INSTITUTE, Va.—Choosing as their first president, James R. Cheatham, a senior in the education department from Weldon, N.C., Hampton Institute students this week organized a college chapter of the NAACP.

Other officers elected were Charles N. Smallwood of Hempstead, N.Y., first vice-president; William Kearney of Ridgewood, N.J., second vice-president; and Ophelia M. Penn of Beckley, W.Va., recording secretary.

Chairmanships of the publicity, Crisis, and membership committees were awarded to James L. Whitehead of White Plains, N.Y., John W. Taylor of Lexington, Ky., and Otis T. Harris of Little Rock, Ark., respectively.

Charter Members

Charter members of the chapter include:

Amy Joseph of the Virgin Islands, Dorothy R. Reeves of Turtle Creek, Pa., Elizabeth A. LeBar of Bartlett, N.H., Anita Stone of New York City, Cornelius F. Matthews of Winston-Salem, N.C., Cyril L. Fabio of the Virgin Islands, Melvin N. Parson of Norfolk, Va., Andrew Speller of Philadelphia, Pa.,

A. James Carter of Huntington, Md., George R. Hicks of Dayton, Ohio, Anthony J. Cotton of Baton Rouge, La., Walter Yarbrough of Albany, N.Y., Elbert A. Powell of Capeville, Va., Virgil Christian of Oak Hill, W.Va., Louis L. Thompson of Louisville, Ky.;

Lucius C. Wyatt of Tappahannock, Va., Emanuel Bertrand of the Virgin Islands, James Greene, Jr., of Asheville, N.C., Charles Wiggins of Newport News, Va., A. Clinton Akins of Lakeland, Fla., Donald J. Sampson of Sumter, S. C., and Louise V. Pettaway of Little Rock, Ark.

N.A.A.C.P. [1940?] YOUTH CONFERENCE

LAY PLANS FOR N.A.A.C.P. CONFERENCE

Defender Chicago, Ill.
OCT 12 1940

The youth work department of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People is expecting 200 student delegates, representing 50 or more college chapters of the association's branches, to assemble at West Virginia State college at Institute, November 1 to , for the second annual Student conference. The discussions of the conference are built around the theme, "The Negro Student and the Survival of Democracy."

NAACP Collegians To Be Guests At West Va. State

Daily World—Atlanta, Ga.
OCT 8 1940

200 Delegates Expected To Attend Confab

The youth work department of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People is expecting two hundred student delegates, representing fifty or more college chapters of the Association's branches, to assemble at West Virginia State college, November 1-3, for the Second Annual Student Conference. The discussions of the conference are built around the theme, "The Negro Student and the Survival of Democracy."

Prominent among speakers and leaders for the conference are Dr. John W. Davis, president of West Virginia State; Mrs. Crystal Byrd Faucet, former state representative of Pennsylvania; Dr. Vernon Johns, pastor of First Baptist church, Charleston, West Virginia; Lester Granger, formerly of the New York Welfare council and now with the National Urban League; Attorney T. Gillis Nutter of West Virgniia; Roy Wilkins, editor of the Crisis and Assistant Secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and Dr. Carlton B. Goodlett of Fisk University. In addition there will be specialists from government, educational and social agencies who will serve in the capacity of round table discussion leaders and resource leaders.

Anderson Davis, a student at Gammon Theological Seminary, chairman of the Advisory committee. The source of the most serious deliberations of the conference will most certainly deal with conscription, the role of the Negro in national defense, the National Youth Act, the influence of the international crisis upon Negro students as members of a minority group, and political issues of 1940.

The West Virginia State college chapter, which is host to the conference, has laid plans for two radio broadcasts, a dramatization of the Association's historic highlights, written by Thomas Richardson titled, "Place—America", and a conference dance. Furthermore, the chapter has arranged to house the delegates free of charge.

Rev. James H. Robinson, acting youth director for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and pastor of the Church of the Master, in New York City, is directing the conference.

...ust Fight For Right To Live," Walter White Tells NAACP Youth

OCT 31 1940

"Since we must fight for the right to die, we must also fight for the right to live in this democracy," declared Walter White, national executive secretary of the NAACP, at a mammoth mass meeting held last Friday night at Allen AME Church, 17th and Bainbridge streets.

"Protests of civilians, organization pressure along with consistent hollering will bring down further barriers that are facing young men under conscription in our armed forces," he continued.

There were cheers at the mention of Benjamin O. Davis's name as elevated to the rank of brigadier general in the U. S. Army. The news was brought directly to the meeting from Washington by White.

TELLS OF VET FIGHT

Outlining a coming test to be tried before the Pennsylvania State Supreme Court, Everett Johnson, state commander of the Allied Veterans' Organization, referred to the relentless battle being waged to gain recognition for the Negroes in the Pennsylvania National Guard.

The meeting was the beginning of a series of educational mass meetings bringing current questions before the public and under the auspices of the NAACP Youth Council.

SEES JOBS SLIPPING

White said that Negroes would not get their share of the armament jobs created by the war and financed with $15,000,000,000 of federal government funds if they were not "on the job checking and fighting for your share."

He explained that Dr. Robert C. Weaver, a member of Sidney Hillman's committee against discrimination in jobs financed with government money, was urging Negroes to secure technical training for employment in the armament program.

N.A.A.C.P. STATE CONVO ELECTS HARRY GREENE

Dr. Harry J. Greene, president of the Philadelphia branch of the N.A.C.P., was elected president of the 8th annual conference of the Pennsylvania State branches of the NAACP at a meeting held on Saturday at Haverford, Pa.

Others elected were: Mrs. Carrie Wright, vice president, Pittsburgh; Burton Mayo, recording secretary; Evelyn Terry, Philadelphia, corresponding secretary; Dr. Allan West, Bryn Mawr, treasurer; Miss Carolyn Davenport, Norristown, Eastern Pennsylvania State Youth Director; and Melvin Goode, Pittsburgh, Western Pennsylvania State Youth Director.

Members of the executive board of the conference chosen were: Dr. Jas. A. Gillespie, New Castle; Mrs. Florina Brown, Langhorne; Howard T. Lloyd, Philadelphia; Dr. Nolan Atkinson, Bryn Mawr; B. O. Cobb, Haverford, and Mr. Johnson.

Next year's conference meets in Blair County, Altoona, Pa., as guest of the Holidaysburg branch.

STUDENTS COMPLETE SUCCESSFUL CONFAB AT WEST VA. STATE

Courier Pittsburgh, Pa.

NOV 16 1940

INSTITUTE, W. Va., Nov. 14—The second annual Student Conference of NAACP ended a successful three-days gathering here at West Virginia State College last week-end. Among the group were representatives from 21 colleges and universities throughout the country. They met to discuss vital current issues affecting the nation's youth and to formulate plans for enlarging their organization.

Welcomed in an address by William E. Howard, conferees began their sessions Friday, Nov. 1, and Lester B. Granger, assistant executive secretary of the National Urban League, sounded the keynote speech on the subject, "A Credo for Negro Youth."

On Saturday, discussion groups and round tables were held with particular concern for the national defense program, influences of the international crisis, rural and urban problems, and political strategy. Leaders included the following: Edward Swan, director of Negro affairs for Michigan's NYA; Rev. James H. Robinson, former youth director of NAACP; Dr. Reid E. Jackson, acting head of education at Langston University, Oklahoma; Lester B. Granger, Madison S. Jones, newly appointed youth director.

OFFICERS ELECTED

Presiding at the opening sessions were Anderson H. Davis of Clark University and Thomas B. Jones, conference secretary of Virginia Union. Election was held Sunday morning and new officers include: James T. Wright, editor of Howard University's "Hilltop," as chairman; James Ramsay of Payne college first vice-chairman; Leontine Turpeau, West Virginia State co-ed second vice-chairman; Ella Stanton of Talladega, secretary.

Members-at-large to the national student advisory committee who were elected are: Earl G. Davis, W. Va. State; Alma Montgomery of Miner Teachers' college and James Wells of Va. Union. Regional directors are as follows: Roy Nichols of Lincoln U. (Pa.) for the north; from the south, Robert Freeman of Claflin college and Floyd Haynes of Youngstown, O., for the midwest.

Faculty advisors named were: Dean William Hastie, Dean C. A. Hawkins, Dr. F. D. Patterson, Dean O'Hara Lanier, Dr. Reid E. Jackson and Edward Swann.

Hampton Institute was chosen as the scene of the next conference while a midwest gathering will be held in the spring at Langston University.

Other guest speakers who addressed the conference were: Atty. T. G. Nutter of Charleston, member of NAACP's executive board; Dr. John W. Davis, president of West Virginia State college; Rev. Vernon Johns, prominent local pastor; Rev. James H. Robinson, former youth director of NAACP, who reported on five years of youth work for the association and Roy Wilkins, assistant secretary of NAACP and editor of Crisis magazine.

Carter's Nightmare

THE Negro is facing the possibility of being deported to Africa because of his economic dependence, according to Elmer Carter, editor of Opportunity magazine who in a recent speech in Harlem, warned Negroes that their ever increasing numbers as relief recipients might finally result in their being deported from America's shores and sent to Africa, the land of their forefathers. He used the fate of the Jews in Germany as an illustration of how possible such a move might be successfully carried out when once decided upon. Whether or not Mr. Carter's dire predictions are the result of genuine foresight or whether they are merely the offspring of a nightmare from which he suffered as a result of brooding over the Negro's economic status, only time will tell.

As far as we are concerned, however, we refuse to become excited over the probability of such a fate befalling the American Negro. In the first place, the trouble with all those who make mention of the Negro's being sent back to Africa, is the fact that they seem to forget that this generation of Negroes did not come from Africa, and therefore, the country holds no more for them as being natives of the land, than it does for other Americans. While admitting the fact that the Negro's present economic plight makes him somewhat of a burden in the sight of those who fail to consider him in any other light, we believe that the Negro's chances for remaining in America are about as good as those of all other groups. The American white man, though prejudiced he may be against the Negro, is not very anxious to be entirely rid of him.

Sensible men also know that deporting the Negro from America would not solve its problems. With the Negro gone, some other group would be forced to play the role he has so long played and there is little likelihood that another group could be found which would bear the burdens of the minority as has the Negro group, and thus preserve the peace and tranquility of the nation as a whole. Any other minority group would, more than likely, become a greater problem and a more serious threat to the peace and stability of this democratic nation within a quarter of a century than the Negro has been during the hundreds of years he has been here. Wise statesmen know this, and are not going to hazard such a possibility by advocating the wholesale deportation of the Negro.

Has Article Put In Record

WASHINGTON—(ANP)—Mississippi's Bilbo is at it again. Introducing in the Congressional Record an article written by him and published in the "Atlanta Age" the senator again emphasizes his "Back to Africa" movement.

Declaring that such outstanding figures as Elmer A. Carter, editor of Opportunity and member of one of the important boards in New York state, and Judge Myles A. Paige are advocates and endorse the movement, Bilbo relates the entire story of his part in the movement and attempts to put the first movement and its results squarely in the lap of Abraham Lincoln.

"The impression prevails in the minds of some people that my proposal for the repatriation of the Negro is a produce of so-called 'Southern prejudice.' The fact is that my record of more than 20 years in public office, including eight years as governor of Mississippi,— will confirm the statement that I have always dealt fairly and sympathetically with the Negro," said Mr. Bilbo.

DISCUSSES EDUCATION

Mr. Bilbo goes into a discussion of the educational opportunities of the lack of them in his own states for Negroes that grows sentimental and sympathetic.

"Educational facilities here for Negro children are not as good as we might wish to see. There is a growing discontent among the Negroes because schools for the colored are not the equal of the white schools in the South. The Negro complains that his schools are the poorest in the country; that housing accommodations for colored pupils are neglected; that colored teachers are poorly trained.

"I am one of a large number of sympathetic southerners who sincerely wish we could do better educationally by our young Negroes. But there are so many of them. By nature a prolific race, the Negro in the balmy Southland perpetuates at so rapid a rate that our public school systems are constantly faced with new problems in providing schooling for the rising generation of colored pupils. Notwithstanding the high mortality of the Negro race—60 per cent higher than that of the white race—the net gain in Negro population over a period of ten years is about 13.6 percent, based on the period 1920-1930.

OLD ARGUMENT

"In my state we have 100,000 more colored children of school age than of white school children. It seems ironic that we have only 6,000 colored teachers as compared with 10,000 white teachers. The ratio appears inversely proportioned, and it is. On the other hand, it must be borne in mind that the bulk of the tax burden falls on white shoulders. A relatively small percentage indeed is paid by the Negro population. All things considered, we have done as well as we could reasonably afford to provide education for colored children and hospitals for the Negro and his family.

"All the education in the world, however, cannot erase the physical and mental differences that divide the two races. The 'color line while serving as a deterrent to intermarriage in regions where it is enforced, cannot prevent illegal miscegnation. The facts speak for themselves. The most authentic records reveals, and one has but to look around among the colored people to see, that about one-third of the negroid citizens of our country are Negroes with white admixtures—mulattoes, quadroons and octoroons. Nineteen states in the Union and also the District of Columbia even give legal sanction to inter-marriages between blacks and whites.

20,000 CROSS 'LINE'

"It has been said by good authorities that there are today about 20,000 Negro boys and Negro girls annually crossing the color line. That is to say, a Negro boy is a mulatto and looks white, so he goes where he is not known and marries a white girl. The mulatto or white-colored girl, goes where she is not known and marries a white man. Who, then, in the face of this can say that we are not gradually heading for eventual amalgamation unless steps are taken for the physical separation of the two races?"

In speaking of the proponents of his bill for the "repatriation of Negroes," Bilbo refers to the president of the Ethiopian league as "M. M. L. Gordon, of Chicago, a Negro woman of prodigiojs foresight and rugged enthusiasm for the welfare and integrity of her race." At no time does he do her the courtesy in referring to her to give her the title of Miss or Mrs., either of which she is entitled.